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S K E T C H

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OF A
T O U R
I N T O
D E R B Y S H I R E
A N D
Y O R K S H I R E,

I N C L U D I N G P A R T O F
B U C K I N G H A M, W A R W I C K, L E I C E S T E R,
N O T T I N G H A M, N O R T H A M P T O N, B E D F O R D,
A N D H E R T F O R D—S H I R E S.

B Y W I L L I A M B R A Y, F. A. S.

——— Si quid novisti rectius istis
Candidus imperti ———

T H E S E C O N D E D I T I O N.

L O N D O N:

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P R E F A C E
T O T H E
F I R S T E D I T I O N.

THE traveller who sets out on a long journey with the expectation of meeting with the same accommodations on the road that he has at his own house, will soon find himself mistaken. If, under the impressions of his disappointment, he takes up his pen to write his observations, he will complain that the wine was bad, the chicken tough, the bed hard; he will dwell on the barrenness of a heath, and in describing the poverty of a country, strip nakedness of its very fig-leaf. But a man of this temper has no

right to trouble the public. If, indeed, in pointing out the defects, he pointed out the means of removing those defects, he might do a real service ; but if he pretends to no more than to amuse, why weary the reader with his spleen ? In a journey of this sort, as in the journey of life, the fretful man communicates his own *tædium* to all about him, and prevents the enjoyment of such pleasures as lie in the way. To take the world as it is, to pass over the disagreeable parts as lightly as possible, and to make the most of every gleam of sunshine, is the way for a man to make the passage easy to himself, and comfortable to those who are his companions.

The writer of the following sketch, for he does not presume to
call

call it a complete account, wishes to communicate some part of the pleasure he received in the Tour; and he thinks the traveller will find in it some information that will be useful, and that will enable him to make the most of his time, a circumstance about which the writer found himself much at a loss, for want of direction. If he succeeds in any degree, or if he shall be the means of exciting one more able, to give a more perfect account, he will not think the time spent in digesting his notes, wholly misemployed.

November 1777.

P R E F A C E

T O T H E

S E C O N D E D I T I O N .

ALTHOUGH the reception which the First Edition of this Tour met with from the public was very flattering to the Author, yet he cannot without much diffidence hazard a Second Edition, which has so much new matter (derived from a repetition of visits to the principal scene of description, and from subsequent information) that it may almost be considered as a new book. This diffidence is not a little increased from Mr. *Pennant* having taken part of the same route; possessed as that gentleman is of an
eye

P R E F A C E. vii

eye to observe, a pen to describe, and a pencil to delineate, every thing worthy observation in every place he comes to, the Author of the present performance shrinks from the comparifon (if indeed any comparifon will ever be formed). He can only hope for a continuation of that candor which he has already experienced.

February 1783.

E R A T A.

Page 367. line 10. for Plate VI. read Plate VII.
 line 26. for Plate VII. read Plate VIII.
 Page 368. line 1. for Plate VIII. read Plate IX.

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E R R A T A.

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A

S K E T C H

O F A

T O U R, &c.

HE who derives pleasure from contemplating the venerable remains of antiquity, or the elegant structures of the modern architect; who has a taste for the beauties of nature in her genuine simplicity, or as they are pointed out to view by the hand of art; he who feels his heart glow at the sight of the ingenious mechanic, whose labors diffuse plenty and chearfulness around his habitation, circulate thro' every part of the globe, and are a truer source of national wealth than the mines of *Potosi*, will find ample matter of gratification by pursuing the route I am about to describe.

I propose to lead him to *Buckingham*,
Banbury, *Edge-hill*, *Warwick*, *Coventry*,
B *Leicester*,

Leicester, Derby, Matlock, Buxton, Sheffield, Leeds, Ripon, and Askrig; and to return thro' the wilds of Yorkshire, called Craven, and by Mansfield, Nottingham, Northampton, Woburn, and St. Alban's.

Three miles beyond *Uxbridge* you leave the *Wycomb* road, and turning on the right go by the two *Chalfonts*, watered by a pleasant stream (which however deserts them in a very dry summer, as it did in 1781) between hills which rise on each hand, covered in many places with fine beech woods, to *Amersham*. This was the estate of *Ann Nevil*, daughter of *Ralph Nevil*, Earl of *Westmoreland*, and wife of *Humphrey Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, who was killed in the battle of *Northampton*, in the 38 H. 6, fighting for that king, and was held by her after his death, as *Dugdale* tells us in one place^a; but in another, he makes it part of the great estate of *Ann Beauchamp*, sister and heiress of the Duke of *Warwick* (afterwards wife of *Nevil*, the stout Earl of that place) whose lands were seized by E. 4. on her husband's defection, restored to her by Hen. 7, and soon after conveyed by her to that king^b. It was however in

^a *Dugd. Bar. v. 1. 166, 167, 306, 307.*

^b *Warw. v. 1, 418, and Bar. v. 1.*

the hands of Hen. 8, who gave it to *John Russell*, created by him Lord *Russell*, whose residence was at *Cheyneys*, not far from hence^c. In the last century, it became the estate of the *Drakes*; the present representative of that flourishing family has built an elegant seat a mile beyond the town, in the road to *Aylesbury*. His house stands on rising ground, which slopes gently to a bottom, in which a large piece of water was designed, but which has not entirely answered expectation. The ground about the house is adorned with beautiful groups of the most noble oak, ash and beech. One of this gentleman's sons is presented by him to the living, which, from its value, and the goodness and situation of the parsonage house, is no bad establishment for a younger son, even of a family as wealthy as this is. The parsonage house stands very pleasantly on the side of the hill, above the town, looking to the south, well sheltered by woods. In 1778, the church was cleaned, and new pewed, and Mr. *Drake* brought a window of painted glass from an old house of his, called *Lamer*, in *Herts*, and put it up in the chancel. In the upper part of it

^c Leland Itin. v. 4. p. 101.

are two small figures, a Lamb and a Dove ; below them are three ; Faith with a cross, Hope leaning on an anchor, and Charity suckling a child. Beneath are the twelve Apostles, in two rows. There is not one monument or inscription in the body of the church ; but in the chancel are some for the *Drake* family, and one for *Henry Curwen*, a youth, who died at school at this place, son of Sir *Curwen*, of *Workington*, in *Cumberland*. In a room over the family vault of the *Drakes*, is a monument for Mr. *Montagu Drake*, (the present gentleman's father) with a whole length figure of him recumbent, his widow sitting at his feet, by *Scheemakers* ; opposite is a sarcophagus, of yellow or brown marble, with festoons of flowers in white marble on the borders, in memory of the late Mrs. *Drake*, of whom there is a small figure in white marble, kneeling, with six children behind her. Near this is a medallion, with a bas-relief of Mr. *Drake*, jun. (said to be a strong likeness) in a Roman habit, leaning on an urn, which stands on a pillar, inscribed to the memory of his first wife, who died at the age of twenty. Underneath are these lines ;

Cara Maria vale !—veniet felicius ævum,
Quando iterum tecum, sim modo dignus, ero.

At

At *Missenden* was an abbey founded by *Tho. de Mussenden* (as it was then written) in 1293^d. It was one of the greater abbeys dissolved in 31 H. 8. *John Stewell* the abbot being allowed a pension of 30*l.* a year^e. It is now the seat of Mr. *Goostrey*.

A few miles from hence, on the left of the road, is *Whiteleaf Cross*, cut out in the south west side of a high chalky hill, and visible, from the *Oxfordshire* side of the country, at a great distance. It is near 100 feet in length, and 50 in breadth, at the bottom, but decreasing upwards to about 20 at the top. The transverse line is about 70 feet in length, 12 in breadth, and the trench cut into the chalk is about two or three feet deep. This, like the *White Horse* in *Berks*, the *Red Horse* at *Edge Hill*, and the *Giant* on *Trendle Hill*, near *Cerne Abbas*, in *Dorsetshire*, is scoured out from time to time, but not at any regular periods. Mr. *Wise* attributes it to the time of *Edw. the elder*, supposes the *Saxons* to have had a fortification at *Princes Risborough*, which is just by; remains of which, he says, were visible

^d Dugd. Mon. v. 1. 542. but *Camden*, v. 1. 310, says it was founded by the *D'Oilys*; augmented by the noble family surnamed *De Missenden*.

^e Harl. MS. 604. p. 94.

when he wrote (in 1742), and which the common people call the *Black Prince's Palace*, and thinks this cross was cut in memory of some victory gained here. The name of a village called *Bledlow*, a mile or two off, he says confirms the idea of a battle having been fought hereabouts, *Bledelaw* or *Bledlow* signifying the *Bloody Hill*; as *Bledon-down*, in *Somersetshire*, is so called from a bloody battle fought there with the *Danes*, in 845^f.

The way to it turns off at the end of *Great Missenden*, and leads by *Hampden*, the almost deserted seat of the ancient family of that name, the chief of which distinguished himself so much by his opposition to the levying of ship money, and who was one of the first to take arms against *Charles I.* and one of the first who fell in the contention. A sister of that Mr. *Hampden* married Sir *John Trevor*; and from them the present owner, Lord Viscount *Hampden*, is descended. The last of the name, and the twenty-fourth hereditary lord of this place, gave it, with a good estate here, to Mr. *Trevor*, on condition he changed his name. When the barony of *Trevor* de-

^f *Wife's* further Observations on the Vale of *White Horse*,
P. 34.

scended

scended to him, he got the title of Viscount *Hampden*, that the name might still be preserved, but he lives chiefly in *Bedfordshire*. The house stands on high ground, and is a pretty good one; the floors are unpleasant, being mostly oak, rubbed bright, or brick. There are several portraits, but the servants know nothing of the persons represented by them. A whole length of *Oliver Cromwell* on the stair-case is easily distinguished. In the church, which is just by, a monument is erected for the last Mr. *Hampden*, on which various intermarriages of the family are represented in shields of their arms, hung on a tree. A road through some fine beech woods comes out on a down, on the right of which is a tumulus, called *Ellesborough Cop*, from the name of the village below; the left hand road leads along the *Iknild way* (which is visible here, and retains the name for a considerable length, and is to be traced into *Hants*, or further) to the hamlet of *Whiteleaf*, where is the cross. Just below are the two parishes of *Monks Risborough*, and *Princes Risborough*; the latter is a small town. The fortification which Mr. *Wise* mentions, seems to be the spot adjoining to the west end of the church-yard. This was probably the manor house,

which was moated round, but is now entirely destroyed; and it is likely was part of the estate of *Edw. the Black Prince*, from which it took its name of *Prince's Risborough*, to distinguish it from the next parish, (called *Monks Risborough*, from its belonging to the monks of *Canterbury* ^g.)

The living is very small, and has been augmented by *Queen Anne's* bounty, and the benevolence of *Mr. Penton*, then lord of the manor, which has been since sold to *Mr. Grubb*, whose seat is below. The great tithes are considerable. The land here is mostly very good; the common field lets from 7s. 6d. to 25s. an acre.

Near the church of *Ellesborough*, on a round hill, is an ancient fortification, called *Belinus's Castle*, above which is an high hill, called *Belinesbury Hill* ^h. At *Great* and *Little Kymbel* are some remains of antiquity, and the name is supposed to be derived from that of the British king *Cunobeline*, whose two sons were killed in an action probably fought hereabouts ⁱ.

Aylesbury, 40 miles from *London*, is an indifferent town, in a rich fertile vale, to which it gives name, and which affords the

^g Camb. Brit. v. 1. 310.

^h Ibid.

ⁱ Ibid.

finest

finest pasture, and produces great quantities of beans and corn. It is the largest parish in the county, including in it *Ellesborough*, *Bierton*, *Buckland*, *Stoke - Mandeville*, and *Quarendon*, all which were only chapels of ease to it. This was one of the four *British* garrisons taken by the *Saxons* in 571, under *Cuthwulf*, in the expedition he made to *Bedford*^k.

St. Osith, the foundress of the religious house of that name, in *Essex*, was born at *Quarendon*, but was beheaded, anno 600, by the *Danes*, in *Essex*, from whence her body was removed to the church of *Aylebury*; it continued here 46 years, and then was carried back again. Whilst it remained here, however, many miracles were performed by it, and a religious house was built in memory of her where the parsonage now stands^l. I do not know whether this was the small house of *Friers Minors* mentioned by *Dugdale*, which in the survey, 26 H. 8. was valued at no more than 3*l*.2*s*.5*d*. per annum^m. Besides this, there was at the dissolution a house of *Grey Friers*, founded by the *Butlers*, afterwards Earls of *Ormond*, temp. R. 2. On the dissolution the con-

^k Chron. Saxon. sub ann. 571. ^l Leland Itin. v. 4. p. 100.

^m Dugd. Mon. v. 1. 1038.

ventual house was preserved, and given by Hen. 8. to Sir *John Baldwin*, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who made it his seat, purchased the manor of the heir of the Earls of *Wilts* and *Ormond*, to whom it had descended from the family of *Fitzpiers*, Earl of *Essex*; built a town hall, and was a great benefactor to the place. It was afterwards the seat of the *Packingtons*, who married a daughter of Sir *John Baldwin*, but ruined in the civil war, in the last centuryⁿ. After the dissolution, there was dug up in this house an alabaster effigy of a man in armour, with these arms on his breast, *a fesse between three leopards faces*, being the monument of Sir *Robert Lee*, who died in the reign of Hen. 7. and was ancestor of the Earl of *Lichfield*. This was removed into the parish church, and now lies in the north cross aisle, but shamefully scratched and disfigured.

The manor of *Aylesbury* belonged to the Conqueror, who made the church, with *Bierton*, &c. prebendal to *Lincoln*. This great abuse, appropriations, was often censured, but by means of the monks and the pope, maintained its ground till the disso-

ⁿ Willis's Not. Parl. v. 1. p. 123, 124.

lution of the monasteries. *Robert Grossthead*,^o made Bishop of *Lincoln* in 1235, saw the mischiefs arising from it, and endeavoured to reform the evil. He took away this church from the deanry of *Lincoln*, to which it had been long annexed, and collated a residing rector to the full propriety of it. *Richard de Gravesend*, however, who came to the see in 1270, made it again prebendal, as it still remains; but he had so much regard to the care of the parishioners souls as to ordain that the portion of the vicar should considerably exceed that of the prebendary, directing that the latter should have 30 marks, and the former, *who should reside*, 40, at the least, or 50 marks^p. The inclosure of the common fields has raised the value of the vicarage from 60*l.* to 140*l.* a year.

Mr. *Gladman*, a former vicar, left his library to the church, and the parish fitted up a wainscot press for the books in the north cross aisle.

^o The character of this excellent prelate is, that he was an awe to the Pope, and a monitor to the King, a lover of truth, a corrector of prelates, a director of priests, an instructor of the clergy, a maintainer of scholars, a preacher to the people, a diligent searcher of truth, and most exemplary in his life. *Willis's Cath.* v. 3. p. 50.

^p Kennett of Improvements, p. 69, 39.

The

The grant of lands in this place by W. 1. shews what was the furniture of the royal bed-chamber in those days; the tenure was by finding litter or straw for the king's bed and chambers, whenever he should come that way, and providing him three eels in winter, and three green geese in summer, besides herbs for his chamber. But that this might not be too burthenfome, it was not to be done oftener than three times in the year^a.

There is a handsome town-hall, where the sessions and spring assizes are held. In 1747, there was a great contest between this town and *Buckingham*, about the assizes; they had been usually held here, which is near the centre of the county, from the time of H. 8. when Lord Chief Justice *Baldwin*, mentioned before, brought all public business hither; but about 1723, the summer assize was held at *Buckingham*, and continued so to be till 1747, when the Judge removed it back to *Aylesbury*. The next year Lord *Cobham*, and the *Grenville* family, who represented *Buckingham* in parliament, procured an act to fix the summer assize at *Buckingham* in future; not, how-

^a Camden, v. i. 311.

ever,

ever, without violent opposition from Sir *William Stanhope*, member for the county.

From *Aylesbury* go by *Whitchurch*, the tithes of which were part of the possessions of the abbey of *Woburn*; to the left of this is *Oving*, a seat of Mr. *Hopkins*, commanding a very delightful view of the vale, and greatly improved by him. A few miles further is the small town of *Winslow*; this place was given by King *Offa*, in 794, to the abbey of *St. Albans*^r, and being made, with its members *Granborough* and *Little Harwood*, (heretofore chapelries to it) and some other places, of exempt jurisdiction, and appropriated to that abbey, became, on the dissolution, part of the diocese of *London*^s. Mr. *Lowndes* has a seat here.

The village of *Padbury* stands on the side of a little hill, from the brow of which is seen a pleasant valley below, with a stone bridge over a small river, and at a distance, *Stowe* emerging from its woods.

Buckingham, though seated on a knoll, is surrounded by other hills, and is nearly encompassed by the *Ouse*, which takes a bend round the hill on which stood the castle, now entirely demolished. *Edward the Elder* built two castles here, in 918,

Camd. v. 1. 312.

^s Willis's Cath. v. 3. p. 2.

one on each side the *Ouse*^t; this was possibly the site of one of them; but there is no certain account when or by whom it was destroyed, though it is probable that it went to ruin on the attainder of the last Duke of *Buckingham*, of the name of *Stafford*, in 1521. In 1574, Queen *Elizabeth* granted to *Edward Grimston* the castle farm, two castle mills, &c. late the possession of *Edward Duke of Buckingham*.

The town is not large, but includes some considerable hamlets. It was of note enough in the time of *Edw. 3*, to have one of the staples for wool fixed here, when that great prince, with a discernment beyond the genius of the age in which he lived, by prohibiting the exportation of unmanufactured wool, laid the foundation of a trade which has since been carried to a most amazing extent^u. The making of lace is now the

^t Willis's Buck. p. 49.

^u I had always understood that the exportation of goods manufactured from the raw materials of the country, was a clear gain of the improved price arising from the various branches of labour employed in that manufacture, and that it was true policy to keep those raw materials at home, to be worked up, instead of their being exported raw, and worked up by foreigners; but the ingenious Mr. *Anderson* (a gentleman who in many things deserves attention) thinks the prohibition of exporting wool has been detrimental to us. See his *Essay on the Means of exciting a Spirit of national Industry*.

employment of this as well as of many other parts of the country ; but the resort to *Stowe* is what enlivens the place.

The manor and borough have been the successive property of the families of *Giffard*, *Clare*, *Breose*, *Audley* and *Stafford* ; were granted by *Hen. 8*, on attainder of the Duke of *Buckingham*, to Lord *Marney*, and on his death, without issue, to *William Cary*, Esq. whose son, created Baron of *Hunsdon*, by Queen *Elizabeth*, sold to *Brocas*, whose son sold the manor, with the tolls of fairs and markets, to the corporation, who are now the owners ^x.

There was a church here early in the *Saxon* times, but it was dependent on *Kings Sutton*, in *Northamptonshire*, 14 miles off, and was supplied by a curate, put in by the vicar of that place, till about the year 1445, when a vicar was appointed, and an endowment made. His income has been since augmented, by a donation of Dr. *Perinckef*, a prebendary of *Westminster*, who left a sum of money for that purpose, in 1673, with which his trustees purchased 53 acres of land in this parish, and the tithe of them, formerly part of the prebend of *Buckingham*, and settled them on the vicar.

^x Willis's Buck. p. 26.

This *Kings Sutton*, with *Buckingham*, and *Horley*, and *Hornton*, (two parishes in *Oxfordshire*) was made prebendal to *Lincoln* cathedral, in the reign of *William 2^y*, and was the best endowed of any in the kingdom, except *Masham*, in *Yorkshire*, being worth 1000*l. per annum*^z, but was surrendered to *Edw. 6*, and by him granted to his uncle, *Edward Seymour*, Duke of *Somerset*^a.

The church, or chapel, became famous, by being made the burial place of *St. Rumbold*, son of some *Saxon* king, whose name is not mentioned. He was born at *Kings Sutton*, 1 *Nov.* 626, but buried here. He was canonized, and a shrine was erected for him^b. History is silent as to the particulars of his life, or what extraordinary acts of piety he performed to occasion this honour; indeed it could not have much to say on the subject, for it seems this venerable saint died two days after he was born. His canonization, however, answered some purposes, for it occasioned great resort of pilgrims to the place^c.

^y Dugd. Mon. v. 3, 259.

^z Camden v. 1, 311.

^a Willis's Buck. 37.

^b Ibid 23.

^c He was a patron of fishermen, and his feast still observed at *Folkstone*, in *Kent*, in the month of *December*, says *Camden's* Continuator, v. 1, p. 311.

Under this patronage the church became a large and handsome building, and had a lofty spire of 100 feet high placed on a tower of 63 feet high. The spire was blown down in 1693, and never rebuilt^d; and in 1776, the steeple fell on the roof, and beat it entirely in, leaving only the side walls standing. A handsome and elegant new church has been built on the castle hill, to which the late and present Earl *Temple* have contributed most liberally, paying all the expence above 2000*l.*; the whole is calculated at 7000*l.* It is built of white stone, got in the neighbourhood; that used in the spire was brought from *Brill-hill*. It stands north and south, (probably to form a better object from *Stowe* gardens) the entrance being at the north end next the town; at the south end is the bellfry, with a spire on it, the whole height 158 feet. Over the north window are the earl's arms carved in stone, with his motto most appositely placed, *Templa quam dilecta!* Over the bellfry door are the arms of the town. The church is spacious, having three ailes and a gallery on each side, Ionic pillars supporting the roof, which over the middle aile is coved; over the galleries is

^d Willis's Buck. p. 61.

vaulted, with roses on the points of the arches. Between the two doors at the north end is the communion table, where is an altar piece given by Lord *Temple*, which he brought from *Rome*, and is said to have cost him 400*l*. It represents two parts of our Savior's history; in the foreground he is casting out a devil, in the back ground is his transfiguration. On getting the summer assizes fixed here, Lord *Cobham*, in 1748, erected a gaol in the middle of one of the streets (which is there of considerable width) and commemorated the fixing of the assizes by an inscription over the door. It is an oblong square, battled and turretted at each corner, and built with stones taken from the remnants of the castle. A fire in 1725 burnt down great part of the town; but advantage was not taken of that misfortune to rebuild the streets in a handsome manner.

A chapel belonging to a school, founded to teach some boys Latin, has an arched door with zigzag ornaments. The conscientious master takes the salary of 10*l*. a year, but refuses to teach any scholars. Had a former master been of this disposition, *Hill*, the learned taylor, would not have had the opportunity of acquiring the know-

knowledge of Latin. When an apprentice here, his desire of learning was so great, and the means of accomplishing his purpose so unequal, that it was by an expedient which few would have thought of, and fewer would have carried into execution, that he got the first rudiments of that tongue. He had in his possession a Latin grammar, but it was of no use without an interpretation; to obtain this, he went on errands for the school-boys, on condition they would English one of the rules for him. From hence he went on, and made himself master of Greek and Hebrew^e.

From the end of the town the late Earl *Temple* made a new road to his so much celebrated seat at *Stowe*. It runs in a straight line about two miles up to the Corinthian arch, on coming to which, you turn on the right to an inn, where the horses may be left, or to which they may be sent back from the garden gate.

Stowe was formerly part of the possessions of the abbey of *Osney*, and belonged to the bishop of that place, when *Hen. 8*, on the dissolution, erected the abbey into a bishoprick; but that capricious monarch soon changing his mind, removed the founda-

^e Spence's parallel between him and Magliabecchi.

tion to *Christ Church*. *Stowe* followed the fortune of the abbey, till Queen *Elizabeth* having taken the estates into her hands, on a vacancy of the see of *Oxford*, granted this manor and estate, in 1590, to *John Temple*, Esq.^f (ancestor of the present earl) a gentleman of a very ancient family, seated at *Temple-hall*, in *Leicestershire*^g. A park of about 200 acres was inclosed by his descendant, Sir *Peter Temple*; whose son, Sir *Richard*, after the restoration, rebuilt the manor-house, and settled 50*l.* a year on the vicarage, which in the hands of the abbots had been very poorly endowed. Those lazy and luxurious dignitaries paying no more attention to the due performance of divine service, than lay impropriators in general do now.

This gentleman's son was created Baron and Viscount *Cobham* by *George I.* and dying without issue, left his estate to his second sister, *Hester*, wife of *Richard Grenville*, of *Wotton*, in this county, mother of the late Earl *Temple*. He died in 1779, and was succeeded in title and estate by his nephew, son of his brother *George*.

^f *Willis's Buckingham.*

^g Of this family was the famous dame *Hester Temple*, daughter of Mr. *Sandys*, of *Latimer*, in *Bucks*; who, according to *Fuller*, lived to see more than 700 of her own descendants.

To Lord *Cobham* these gardens owe their beauty. He laid out the lawns, he planted the groves, he erected the buildings. The internal beauties are such, for extent and variety, that the elegant and picturesque scenes they contain, make amends for the want of those distant prospects which are the ornaments of some situations.

These grounds were laid out when regularity was in fashion, and the original boundary is still preserved on account of its magnificence; for round the whole circuit of between five and six miles, is carried a broad gravel walk, planted with rows of trees, and open either to the park or the country. A deep sunk fence goes all the way, and includes about four hundred acres. In the interior scenes of the garden few traces of regularity appear; where it yet remains in the plantations in any degree, it is at least disguised, and a basin, which was an octagon, is converted into an irregular piece of water falling down a cascade into a lake below.

In the front of the house, which stands on the brow of a gentle rise, is a considerable lawn, open to the water, beyond which are two elegant Doric pavilions, placed in

the boundary of the garden, but not marking it as such, though they correspond to each other; for, still further back, on a rising ground without the inclosure, stands the Corinthian arch, which is seen in the approach.

I shall not attempt to describe all the buildings, which are very numerous, but shall mention some of the principal scenes.

On entering the garden, you are conducted to the left by the two Doric pavilions, from whence the magnificent front of the house is full in view. You pass by the side of the lake (which, with the basin, flows about ten acres) to a temple dedicated to *Venus*, looking full on the water; and over a lawn, up to the temple of *Bacchus*, to which you are led by a winding walk. This last building stands under cover of a wood of large trees. The lawn, which is extensive, is bounded by wood on each side, and slopes down to the water, on the opposite side of which is the very elegant temple of *Venus*, just mentioned, thrown into perspective, by being inclined a little from a front view. Over the tops of the surrounding wood is a view of the distant country, terminated by *Brill-hill*, near
Oxford;

Oxford^h; and *Quainton-hill*, near *Aylesbury*.

From hence you cross the lawn by the front of the house, which is nearly in the centre of the gardens, dividing them as it were into two parts. In the latter division, the tower of the parish church, boscamed in trees, the body of it wholly concealed from view, is one of the first things which strikes the eye, and you are uncertain whether it is more than one of the ornamental buildings. Passing by it you enter the *Elysian fields*, under a Doric arch, through which are seen, in perspective, a bridge, and a lodge in the form of a castle. The temple of *Friendship* is in sight; and within this spot are those of *Ancient Virtue* and of the *British Worthies*, adorned with busts of various eminent men, and inscriptions, mentioning their particular merits. Here is also a rostral column to the memory of Capt. *Grenville*, brother of the late earl, who was killed in that successful engage-

^h *Camden*, v. i. p. 310, says, the *Brill* is a small country town (so called by contraction from *Bury-hill*) some time a royal villa of *Edward the Confessor*. His continuator derives the name from *Brue*, a thorny place, and *Bruer*, a thorn; but the former is perhaps the most probable, if we consider that *Brill* is the name for the place where *Cæsar* had his camp at *Pancras*.

ment with the *French* fleet in 1747, when Mr. *Anson* took the whole of the convoyⁱ. In the bottom runs a stream, which, with the variety and disposition of the trees dispersed over gentle inequalities of ground, make this a very lively and beautiful scene.

Close to this is the *Alder-grove*, a deep recess in the thickest shade. The water, tho' really clear, is rendered of a dark blue color by the over-hanging trees: the alders are of an uncommon size, white with age; and here are likewise some large and noble elms. At the end is a grotto, faced with

ⁱ The character of this gallant officer was most amiable; he was of true courage and conduct; a humane and generous commander; beloved by his officers; esteemed as a father by his sailors. His loss was lamented in some elegant *English* lines by Mr. (afterwards lord) *Lyttelton*; and by a Latin inscription on this column by Lord *Cobham*. In the the latter, the following lines,

Perire, dixit moribundus, omnino satius esse

Quam inertiae reum in judicio fisci;

relate to a known story, that the commander in chief threw out the signal for the line, and that the *French* fleet would have escaped, if Sir *Peter Warren*, seeing the danger of losing the opportunity, had not, tho' second in command, made signals for a chace, refusing to take them down; he was well supported in this by Capt. (afterwards Sir *Peter*) *Denis*; Capt. *Grenville*; Capt. (afterwards Admiral) *Boscawen*, and others. The commander finding *Warren* resolute, had magnanimity enough to alter his signal from that for the line, to a chace; and prudence enough to make no complaint of disobedience,

Hints

flints and pebbles, in which the late earl sometimes supped. On such occasions this grove was illuminated with a great number of lamps, and his lordship, with a benevolence which did him honor, permitted the neighbourhood to share the pleasure of the evening with him and his company, the park gates being thrown open.

The temple of *Concord and Victory* is a most noble building. In the front are six Ionic columns supporting a pediment filled with bas-relief, the points of which are crowned with statues. On each side is a beautiful colonade of ten lofty pillars. The inside is adorned with medallions of those officers who did so much honor to their country, and under the auspices of his lordship's immortal relation, Mr. *Pitt*, carried its glory to so high a pitch in the war of 1755; a war most eminently distinguished by *Concord and Victory*. This temple stands on a gentle rise, and below it is a winding valley, the sides of which are adorned with groves and clumps of trees, and the open space is broken by single trees, of various forms. Some statues are interspersed. This valley was once flowed with water, but the springs not supplying
a suf-

a sufficient quantity, have been diverted, and it is now grass.

It has been observed that there is a particular moment when this temple appears in singular beauty: when the setting sun shines on the long colonade which faces the west, all the lower parts of the building are darkened by the neighbouring wood; the pillars rise at different heights out of the obscurity; some are nearly overspread with it, some are checquered with a variety of tints, and others are illuminated down to their bases. The light is softened off by the rotundity of the columns, but it spreads in broad gleams on the wall within them, and pours full, and without interruption, on the entablature, distinctly marking every dentil. On the statues which adorn the points of the pediment, a deep shade is contrasted to splendor: the rays of the sun linger on the sides of the temple long after the front is overcast with the sober hue of evening, and they tip the upper branches of the trees, or glow in the openings between them, while the shadows lengthen across the valley.

On the opposite side of this vale is the *Lady's Temple*, on an elevated spot, commanding the distant views. Below is a stream,

stream, over which is thrown a plain wooden bridge. On another eminence, divided from this by a great dip, stands a large *Gothic* building, fitted up in that taste, and furnished with some very good painted glafs.

The temple of *Friendship* is adorned with elegant marble busts of some whose friendship did real honor to the noble owner.

The scenes which have been mentioned are the most remarkable, but though beautiful, it must be confessed are inferior to the exquisite one which presents itself from the *Gothic* building at *Pains-hill*, in *Surrey*; or to several which are found at Mr. *Southcote's*, in that neighbourhood. In point of buildings, *Stowe* is unrivalled. The number of them has been objected; but the growth of the wood, by concealing one from another, every day weakens the objection. Each may be said to belong to a distinct scene; and the magnificence and splendor of them, joined to the elegance of their construction, and blended with the variety and disposition of the ground, will always ensure the admiration and pleasure of the spectator^k.

Leaving

^k The reader will not be displeased if he should find that in this account of *Stowe*, I have made considerable use of a descrip-

Leaving *Storve*, some starved firs and pines, on each side the road, shew how much planters should attend to the manner of executing their work, and the choice of the kind of trees proper for the soil in which they are to be planted.

Pass by *Finmore*, and another village, and come to *Aynho*, where is the seat of Mr. *Cartwright*. Here was an hospital built for the entertainment of poor and sick passengers in the time of *Hen. 2.* by the *Claverings* (then called *Roger Fitz Richard*, and *Robert Fitz Roger*) who were lords of the manor. It was well endowed, and in 1484 was given by *William Earl of Arundell* (then owner of the manor) to *Magdalene college, Oxford*, to which it still belongs; but is now lett out as a private house¹. *Ralph Nevill*, of *Raby*, who died in the beginning of *E. 3.* married the daughter of *John de Clavering*, and seems to have had this estate with her, as he obtained a charter for a market and a fair at this place, but it was limited over to *John de Clavering*, in fee. Yet his son *Ralph* died seized of the manor in 41 *Edw. 3.*^m

description given of it by one who was intimately acquainted with its beauties, the late Mr. *Whateley*.

¹ *Bridges's Northamptonshire*, v. 1. p. 141.

^m *Dugd. Bar.* v. 1. p. 292, 295.

At the entrance of *Aynbo* you cross the *Portway*, one of the *Via vicinales* leading from station to station; it comes out of the *Akeman-street*, at *Kirtlington*, in *Oxfordshire*, and is supposed by *Dr. Plot* to go to *Vennonis*, or *Cleycester*, but by *Morton*, to lead to *Bennaventa*, or *Wedon*, near which place is a gate called *Portway-gate*ⁿ. *Banbury*, however, (*Branavis*) seems to be in its line of direction.

At this end of the village, turning on the right hand, is the road to *Astrop Wells*, which are about two miles off, a little beyond the village of *King's Sutton* (mentioned before) in which parish they are. The church has a fine spire, rising from a tower, the corners of which have been ornamented with pinnacles, but some of them are broken off. The well is in a bottom, is a chalybeate, possessing great virtues in the stone, gravel, dropsy, and the beginning of a consumption; and the place has been formerly much frequented, but is now out of fashion. The lodging houses are miserable. Near the spring an assembly room was built by subscription some years ago, and is still used for that purpose in the summer by the neighbouring gentry. Dr.

ⁿ *Morton's Nat. Hist. of Northamptonshire*, p. 502.

Short says, nature and art have combined to make this place a paradise of pleasure—I doubt it will require a warm imagination to discover in it any resemblance of what we suppose Paradise to be.

Come into the turnpike road from *Oxford* to *Banbury*, at *Adderbury*, where is a seat of the Duke of *Buccleugh*, in a bad country, and surrounded by execrable roads. It once belonged to the Earl of *Rocheſter*, so remarkable for the profligacy of the former part of his life, and for his sincere contrition at his death. Here are quarries of stone very full of cockles.

Banbury, the *Branavis* of the *Romans*, whose coins have been often found here, had a castle built by *Alexander*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in 1125; a fragment of one of its walls supporting a cottage, used as a pest-house, is all that is left of it. Part of the ditch is now the high road. A *Roman* altar was found here, and placed in a niche under the sign of an inn, called from thence the *Altar-stone inn*°. Some years ago it was converted into a private house, and the altar was probably demolished. The church was (with more propriety) built by the same bishop, who is supposed to have

• *Stukeley's Itin. cur.*

been

been buried in the chancel, under a tomb on which is a mutilated figure, recumbent. The remnants of two other figures in the chancel, said to be those of Judge *Chamberlain* and his wife, shew the folly of fanaticism in the last century. The puritans were always numerous here; *Ben Johnson* makes one of those characters, *Zeal-of-the-land Busy*, a *Banbury* man; and it is mentioned in other dramatic pieces, as their resort. *Camden* speaks of it as famous for *cakes and ale*; and when *Holland* translated his *Britannia* without his consent, played him a trick; getting at the printer, he changed *cakes and ale*, into *cakes and zeal*, which alteration got *Holland* many enemies^p. Round the wall on the outside of the church are a number of carved heads of men and animals. The building being in great decay, was repaired in 1686, at the expence of 500*l.* by Dr. *Fell*, the munificent dean of *Christ-church*, and bishop of *Oxford*^q.

The castle was built, as before observed, by *Alexander*, bishop of *Lincoln*, soon after his consecration, which was in 1123; and it continued to be one of the residences of

^p *Gough's Topog.* v. i. p. 29, 57.

^q *Willis's Cath.* v. 3. p. 435.

the bishops (occasionally, for they had ten houses furnished in the diocese, besides one at *Newark*, and one at *London*) till Bishop *Holbeck*, on his appointment, 1 *Edw.* 6. conveyed this and about thirty manors, to the king and his courtiers. By the account of the endowment of this bishoprick, taken 26 *Hen.* 8. 1534, the estate here was valued as follows :

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Banbury</i> burgh — —	14	13	10
<i>Banbury</i> ballw. and hundred	4	4	4
<i>Banbury</i> præposit <i>Castri</i> —	52	14	8

The impropriation of the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of *Banbury*, belonged to a prebend in *Lincoln* cathedral, called the Prebend of *Banbury*; but in 1548 it was surrendered to Sir *John Thynne*, and dissolved. The estate was then reckoned of the clear yearly value of 46*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and was afterwards given by Queen *Elizabeth* to the bishoprick of *Oxford*, in exchange for other lands, being then valued at 49*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* a year^r.

After *Edw.* 4. had obtained possession of the throne, an insurrection, which began in *Yorkshire* amongst the friends of the Earl of *Warwick* (who was then in *France*, in great

^r *Willis's Cath.* v. 3. p. 35, 140, 141, 417.

disgust at *Edward's* marriage) had very nearly destroyed him. The leaders of it marched towards *London*, and were met near *Banbury* by the Earl of *Pembroke* and Lord *Stafford*. The latter entered the town first, and took possession of an inn, which the earl chose to have for himself, and ordered *Stafford* to quit; *Stafford* was so smitten with the charms of a pretty barmaid whom he found here, that tho' forced to obey, he did it very unwillingly, and retired out of the town with his men in great discontent. Their enemies soon heard of the quarrel, and fell on *Pembroke's* troops early in the morning. *Henry Nevill*, one of their leaders, was taken and killed in cold blood, which so enraged the rest, that they fought with irresistible fury, and taking the earl and his brothers prisoners, they revenged *Nevill's* death by instantly beheading them here*.

This place was made a borough by Queen *Mary*, in return for their adherence to her against Lady *Jane Grey*, and from that time they have sent one member to parliament'.

After the battle of *Edge-hill*, the parliament had a garrison of 800 foot and a troop of horse in the castle, which was surrendered

* *Rapin*, v. 1, p. 606.

* *Willis's Notitia*, v. 3. p. 41.

to the king in a few days after, and remained in his hands till he gave it up, with other garrisons, to the Scotch general^u.

The navigable canal intended to be carried from *Coventry* to *Oxford*, is brought to this town, but is now at a stand for want of money. About five miles from hence, in the road to *Southam*, the canal is conveyed thro' a hill, by a tunnel three quarters of a mile in length, with a towing path on the side for horses; it is an exact circle, worked up with brick. There is a sulphur well here in the grounds of the Ram Inn, and a chalybeate, called *Bloxham* new well, about a furlong from the town, on the west side, almost close to the brook^x.

Pass by *Wroxton Priory*, now a seat of the Earl of *Guildford*. It was founded by *Mich. Belet*, an ecclesiastick in the reign of King *John*, for canons of the order of *St. Augustin*, valued in the survey, 26 *Hen.* 8. at 78*l.* 13*s.* 4*d* $\frac{1}{2}$ ^y. It was the estate of Sir *Thomas Pope*, founder of *Trinity* college, *Oxford*, and by him given to that foundation; of them it is held by the Earl of *Guildford*, and is used by him as a residence, but whether there are any remains of the

^u *Rapin*, v. 2. p. 462.

^x *Short*, v. 2. p. 49.

^y *Dugd. Mon.* v. 1. p. 1043, and v. 2. p. 326.

religious house, I do not know. A little further is *Upton*, a hunting seat of Mr. *Child*, the banker; and just beyond is the inn at *Edge-hill*. This hill is properly so named, as, after passing a level country, you come at once to the edge of a steep hill, forming a natural terrace, some miles in length. At the foot of this lies the *Vale of Red Horse*, so called from the colour of the earth, which is red, and from a rude figure of a horse cut in the turf, on the side of the hill, and kept scoured out. The origin of this is uncertain. It is smaller than the *White Horse*, in *Berks*, not so well shaped, nor so conspicuous. The scouring is usually performed on *Palm-Sunday*, the day on which the great Earl of *Warwick* fought the bloody battle of *Towton*, in *Yorkshire*, in 1461, when he killed his horse before the engagement, determined to conquer or die. Mr. *Wise* conjectures it may have reference to that circumstance. Some lands are held by the tenure of scouring it.

On the right hand of the inn, the hill extends about two miles; and at the farther end where it dips, King *Charles I.* went down from *Edgcot*, and met the parliament forces, under the Earl of *Essex*, which lay

the night before at *Keynton*, a town in the vale. Here was fought the first battle, when *Cromwell* is said to have behaved in a manner far short of that courage which he afterwards exhibited; and when Prince *Rupert*, the king's nephew, prevented, by his inconsiderate pursuit, the gaining a complete victory. A pit, in which five hundred victims of that day were buried, is marked by a few small firs. Skulls, and remnants of weapons, have been often found.

Near this end of the hill, Mr. *Miller* (whose house, called *Radway*, is below) has built a tower and ruins, to imitate those of a decayed castle. The walk to this, along the edge of the hill, commands an extensive prospect, but which becomes still more extensive from the room at the top of the tower, to which you ascend by about sixty steps. The windows are ornamented with painted glass, brought from different places; amongst which are the arms of *England*, of the *Isle of Man*, and of the *Stanley's*, and some scripture pieces. The cieling is painted with the arms of the *Saxon* kings, and of several gentlemen in the neighbourhood. From this room are seen *Warwick Castle*, *Coventry Spires*, the *Wrekin*

Wrekin in *Shropshire*, and many other distant objects.

Nearer to *Warmington*, is a camp of about 12 acres, of a square form, but rounded at the corners, which Mr. *Salmon*, in his *New Survey*^z, contends to be the Roman station *Tripontium*, mentioned in the 6th *Iter* of *Antoninus*. To make it agree with that, he supposes *Alcester* to be *Isanavatia*, and *Warwick*, *Bennones*. He seems to assign good reasons for removing it from *Towcester*, where *Camden* supposed it.

On the other side the inn, at the distance of about four miles, lies *Compton Wynyate*, an old seat of the Earl of *Northampton*, in whose family it has been from at least the time of King *John*. The ride to it is on the side of the hill, for about two miles, and then into the rich, but dirty, vale below. It is in a bottom, surrounded with hills, and is an irregular house, built by Sir *William Compton*, in the beginning of the reign of *H. 8.* with bricks brought from a ruinous old castle at *Fulbroke*. The chimneys are formed in spires and zigzags. Over the gateway, in the entrance, are the arms of *France* and *England* under a crown, with the griffin and greyhound for sup-

^z V. 2. p. 497. 510.

porters, and on each side a rose under a crown; probably placed here on account of a visit made by the king, which is further remembered by the arms of *England* empaling those of *Arragon*, found in some of the windows, (in which also are the *Compton* arms and crest) and by a gilt bedstead full of carving, said to have been used by the king when here. In the late general wreck, when this, with other of the earl's houses, was stripped, and every thing sold by auction, this bedstead was bought by a farmer's wife for six guineas. Unhappy effect of a rage for parliamentary influence and for gaming! Almost equally destructive to the fortunes of the greatest families, the former is attended with the worst consequences to society. A continued debauchery introduces a habit of idleness, rarely got rid of; a disregard and contempt of the most sacred oaths, and a profligacy of manners, which fit the unhappy wretches for the commission of every crime. Yet are these encouraged, without hesitation, by our nobility and men of fortune, often, as in the present instance, to their own ruin. Strange infatuation! that a man of education and reflection, who would start at the commission of most crimes, or
even

even at the supposition of his being capable of them, should, for the sake of a vote, sit on the bench an unconcerned spectator of the illiterate wretch below, at his instance, calling solemnly on the Almighty to attest the truth of what they both know to be a wilful and deliberate falsehood !

When this house was built, it is plain that the owner could not have a single idea of the beauty arising from a situation commanding either distant, or home, views ; indeed our ancestors appear to have scarce ever thought of them. But it stood in the middle of a noble estate, and was sufficient for the purposes of a hospitality which did more real honor to the possessor, than the most elegant modern seat, where that is wanting.

This house was held for *Charles I.* and was besieged by *Cromwell*, the marks of whose bullets still appear in the gates, and was at last taken. The church (which has been rebuilt) was entirely ruined during the siege, and the family monuments destroyed.

Much has been written for and against the utility of great farms ; but the argument against them, drawn from the consequent depopulation of the country, seems strongly enforced by an instance in this

neighbourhood. At *Chadsunt* was a mansion-house, the seat of Mr. *Newsam**, and ten farm-houses on so many farms, let all together at about 800*l.* a year. Not long since this estate was sold to Lord *Catherlough*; the ten farm-houses are pulled down, and all the lands and the mansion-house are lett at 1000*l.* a year to one farmer, who manages the business, as a grazier, with the help of two or three servants.

This was told me by my intelligent landlord at the inn, who mentioned the following rise of provisions in his memory; veal from 1*d* $\frac{1}{4}$. to 4*d.* a pound; two fowls from 10*d.* to 2*s.* pigeons from 10*d.* and 14*d.* a dozen to 3*s.* butter from 3*d.* and 4*d.* a pound to 7*d.* and 9*d.* and cheese from 17*s.* a hundred to 24*s.* The monopoly of farms, however, is not the only cause to which the rise of provisions may be assigned.

This Lord *Catherlough* was son of the famous Mr. *Knight*, the cashier and plunderer of the South-Sea company in the year of their calamity: his lordship built a tower in his grounds at *Wotton*, near *Henley*, in this county, and directed that his body should be buried there, and that those of his family who were buried in a vault,

* A family deriving their origin from *Temple Newsam*, in *Yorkshire*, but seated here from about the time of *Hen. 8.*

should

should be taken up and deposited in the same place, which was done.

Mr. *Ladbroke* has a seat at *Idlecot*, bought by the late Sir *Robert*, of the heirs of Baron *Legge*.

In this neighbourhood is dug a blue stone, which becomes very hard, and is used for barn floors, ovens, &c.

Leaving *Edge-hill*, go thro' *Pillerton* and *Edington*, and turning on the right, thro' *Wellesburn* and *Barford*, to *Warwick*. It is something round to go by *Edge-hill* from *Banbury* to *Warwick*, but the road by *Keynton* is so bad, that it would be worth the additional trouble, even if the prospect from *Edge-hill* was out of the question. From *Edge-hill* to *Edington* the road is tolerable; from thence to *Wellesburn*, very good; and from thence to *Warwick*, excellent.

Warwick was a Roman station, called *Præsidium*, or, according to *Salmon*, *Ben-nones*^a, and is situate on the banks of the *Avon*, and is a handsome, well-built town, risen with additional beauty from the ruins of a great fire, which, in 1694, burnt great part of the town, and destroyed the church as far as the choir. A collection of 11,000*l.* was made by a brief, and Queen *Anne* added

^a V. 2. p. 497.

1000*l.* with this they rebuilt the body of the church and the steeple in a very handsome manner, the tower alone costing 1600*l.* This tower is 117 feet to the battlements, and 25 feet more to the top of the pinnacles. Near the battlements the arms of the different Earls of *Warwick* are cut in stone. It was finished in 1704, as appears by an inscription on the tower.

This church was founded before the Conquest, and was made collegiate by *Roger de Neuburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, in 1123, 23 *H.* 1. Sir *William Beauchamp*, Lord *Bergavenny*, finished the stately choir begun by his father, rebuilt the whole body of the church, and was otherwise a munificent benefactor to it. In this choir was at that time a statue of the famous *Guy*; but in 19 *R.* 2. 1395, one *Sutton*, a carver, altered it, and cut on it the arms of the ancient Earls of *Warwick*. Our lady's chapel was begun by the executors of *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, in 21 *H.* 6. and perfected, 3 *E.* 4. This building, together with the magnificent tomb for that earl (inferior to none in *England*, except that of *H.* 7. in *Westminster Abbey*) cost 2481*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. a prodigious sum, if reckoned by the value of money in these days.

Some

Some guess as to the largeness of it may be made from the comparative price of an ox, and a quarter of bread corn, the former being then 13s. 4d. the latter 3s. 4d^b. This chapel fortunately escaped the fire, and in it are the monuments of *Ambrose Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*; *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, and of *Robert*, his son.

This collegiate church was dissolved, 37 H. 8. and it was the same year granted to the inhabitants of the town. The castle, the ancient residence of the earls of this name, stands on a rock, rising from the edge of the river *Avon*, which falls in a cascade under the window of the great hall. On the other side the river is the park, but the ground being mostly flat, and lying below the castle, it does not appear to advantage; the trees seem diminutive. By whom this pile was built, is doubtful; but the tower, called *Guy's tower*, was the work of *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, in the reign of *Rich. 2.* at the cost of 395l. 5s. 2d. The walls are ten feet thick.

From the *Beauchamps*, this estate passed by an heiress in the reign of *Hen. 6.* to *Richard Nevill* (son and heir of *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Salisbury*) on whom that

^b *Dugd. Warw. v. 1. p. 445.*

king conferred the title of Earl of *Warwick*. This is the person who is called the stout Earl of *Warwick*, and who had so great a share in the confusions of those unhappy times, sometimes taking part with the house of *York*, sometimes with that of *Lancaster*, and generally carrying success to the party whose cause he espoused.

The entrance into the castle is under a gateway, between *Guy's Tower* on the right, which is 12 angled, and *Cæsar's* on the left, which is of three circular segments, and this leads into the great court. In this court is a flight of steps up to a magnificent hall, 62 feet by 37, wainscoted with the original oak, but which was necessarily painted, as on fitting up the room it was rendered of different colors by being planed. On the left of this are the private apartments; on the right is a suite of rooms, all looking over the river into the park, consisting of, a music-room; a noble drawing-room, wainscoted with cedar; a room lately used for billiards, now fitted up as a drawing-room; a state bed-chamber and a dressing-room. This last is at the end of the castle, and looks into the garden; in it are several small portraits, amongst which are those of *Anna Bullen*, and her sister;
and

and of Sir *Thomas More*, by *Holbein*; Prince *Rupert*, and Prince *Maurice* his brother, in armour, three quarters length, in one piece; *Francis*, Earl of *Bedford*, the first Duke of *Bedford*, and some others. In the drawing-room are portraits of Prince *Maurice*, *Rich* Earl of *Warwick*, whole lengths; and others, by *Vandyck*, &c. And over the chimney is that of Mr. *Wortley Montague*, in his *Turkish* habit, by *Romney*. The original of Sir *Philip Sydney* is in the private apartments. Behind these rooms is a passage which leads to a neat chapel, in which is some good painted glafs. Out of the hall is a dining-room, 42 feet by 25, and 18 high, built by the present lord in a space between the end of the chapel, and the flight of steps from the great court. At the upper end of this room is a whole length portrait of *Frederick*, late Prince of *Wales*; and at the lower end one of his princess, with the Princess *Augusta* in her arms; and over the chimney a whole length of Sir *Fulk Greville*, Lord *Brooke*.

In the porter's lodge they shew several things which are said to have belonged to the famous *Guy*, Earl of *Warwick*; such as his porridge-pot, his flesh-fork, his iron shield, breast-plate, and sword; his horse's head-

head-piece, his walking-staff, (which is nine feet high, and which they tell you was only two inches higher than himself) a rib of the dun cow, which he killed on *Dunsmore-beath* in this neighbourhood, and some other things. Whether they ever belonged to *Guy* or not, some of them are of considerable antiquity, and the sword was reputed to have been his so long ago as the year 1400, when *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, by his will, gave to his son, and his heirs after him, the sword and coat of mail sometime belonging to the famous *Guy*^c; and in 1 *Hen.* 8. that king granted the custody of this sword to one *Hoggeson*, yeoman of his buttery, with a fee of 11d. per diem for that service^d, which was continued in Queen *Elizabeth's* time^e.

James I. granted this castle to Sir *Fulke Greville*, ancestor of the present Earl of *Warwick*, who laid out 20,000*l.* in repairing and embellishing it. The epitaph on his tomb is no more than this; “*Fulke*
“ *Greville*, servant to Queen *Elizabeth*,
“ counsellor to King *James*, and friend to
“ Sir *Philip Sydney*.”

^c *Dugd. War.* v. 1. p. 403.

^d *Ib.* p. 428.

^e *Peck's Desiderata Curiosa*, b. 2. p. 18.

Near

Near the castle, towards the north east, was a place fenced with strong stone walls, called *The Vineyard*; in 3 *H.* 4. by the bailiff's accounts, wages were given to some women for gathering grapes there during the space of five days^f. Whether this fruit was what we now understand by the name of grapes, has been a subject of much debate.

The Priory here was begun by *Henry de Neuburgh*, first Earl of *Warwick*, after the Conquest, and finished by Earl *Roger*, his son. On the survey, 26 *Hen.* 8. it was valued at no more than 10*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* above reprises, and was dissolved the next year. In 38 of that king it was granted to *Thomas Hawkins*, alias *Fisher*, who pulled down the old building to the ground, and built a very fair house, which he called *Hawk's-nest*. His son sold it to Sir *John Puckering*, since which it has passed to the family of *Wise*^g, and has regained its old name of the Priory.—*Stukeley* says, that two galleries, part of the original building, remain.

About a mile and half beyond *Warwick*, in the road to *Coventry*, is a house of the late Mr. *Greethead*, built on the edge of a

^f *Dugd. Warw.* v. 1. p. 428.

^g *Dugd. Warw.* v. 1. p. 454.

high,

high, perpendicular rock, at the foot of which flows the *Avon*, in a bend round a meadow. This place is called *Guy's Cliff*, from a tradition that he spent the latter part of his life in retirement here, in a cave scooped out of the rock, which is shewn. It was anciently the residence of some hermits, who had a small chapel; a chauntry was afterwards founded by one of the Earls of *Warwick*, and well endowed. It deserves the notice of antiquarians, if for no other reason, for having been the abode of the celebrated antiquary, *John Rous*, who was one of the chauntry priests, and here wrote his *Chronicon de Regibus*.

Proceed to *Kenilworth*, a long, scattering town, where the august ruins of the castle afford the most striking instance of the instability of human affairs! This place, the abode of barons, little less powerful than kings; which so long resisted all the strength of *Hen. 3.* and which was at last subdued rather by sickness and famine, than by the superior force of the royal army; which still retained its importance, and in the hands of *Elizabeth's* favorite, *Leicester*, exceeded most of the royal habitations in magnificence; and which, from the thickness and structure of the walls, seemed to bid defiance

defiance to time itself, is now only a picturesque heap of ruins ! Of the apartments, once graced with the presence of that queen, and of her court, with all the splendor which the princely owner could exhibit to entertain such a company, nothing but fragments of the bare walls remain ! The Lake, which flowed more than 100 acres, is vanished ! The only habitable part, is a part of the gateway, filled with the family of a dirty, slovenly farmer, in one of whose chambers is an alabaster chimney-piece, with the letters *R. L.* carved thereon ; once the ornament of a far different apartment.

There was a castle here before the Conquest, which was demolished in the time of *Canute*, but another was built by *Geoffry de Clinton*, chamberlain and treasurer to *H. 1.* this soon came into the hands of the crown. *H. 3.* granted it to *Simon de Montfort*, Earl of *Leicester*, who held it against the king in the great insurrection of the barons ; and, after he was killed in the battle of *Evesham*, it was so gallantly defended by *Henry de Hastings*, whom he had appointed governor, that the king could not get possession, till sickness and want of provisions compelled the garrison to surrender. The

E

king

king then gave it to his son *Edmund*, Earl of *Leicester* and *Lancaster*.

In the time of *E. 1.* was held here an assembly of 100 knights, and as many ladies, headed by *Roger Mortimer*. The knights entertained the ladies in the morning with tilting and martial tournaments, and in the evening with dancing. It is mentioned as extraordinary, that on this occasion the ladies were clad in filken mantles. They called themselves of the *Round Table*, to avoid contention about precedence.

In this place the unhappy *Edw. 2.* was kept prisoner, and here made the resignation of his crown (if it may be called a resignation) to his son, *Edw. 3.*

By a daughter and heiress of the *Lancaster* family, it passed to *John of Gaunt*, fourth son of *Edw. 3.* created Duke of *Lancaster*, who, about the end of the reign of *R. 2.* began the ancient buildings now remaining, except *Cæsar's Tower*. *Henry*, his son, becoming king, it continued in the crown, till Queen *Elizabeth* granted it to *Robert*, Lord *Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*. Charmed with the situation, he laid out 60,000*l.* on the buildings, and in enlarging the park; an amazing sum in those days! He gave a most splendid entertain-

ment here to the queen and her court; at which were introduced every amusement of the times; amongst them bear-baiting was not forgot^b. A *regatta* was exhibited on the lake.

The story of this earl's concealed marriage, and of the consequent misfortunes of his noble and accomplished son, Sir *Robert Dudley*, are well known.

After that most iniquitous court, *the Star Chamber*, had stifled the proceedings which Sir *Robert* had instituted to prove his mother's marriage, and his own legitimacy, he resolved to quit the kingdom; but, as in those arbitrary days, he could not do it without the king's licence, (*James I.*) he applied for, and obtained it. His estate however, mutilated as it was, was a tempting bait; he was ordered to return, and not obeying the mandate, was prosecuted in the *Star Chamber*, and easily found guilty, upon which this place was seized into the king's hands. The magnificence of the situation became the object of Prince *Henry's* wish. A proposal was made to purchase it; commissioners were sent to make a survey, with special directions to find all things *under their true worth*. How

^b *Dugd. Warw.* v. 1. p. 236, & seq.

well they observed their orders, may be seen from their report of the value, which they made to be about 38,000*l.* tho' from their return it appears, that the castle stood on seven acres of ground, was in perfect repair, fit to receive his majesty, the queen and prince, at one time; that the value of the woods amounted to 20,000*l.* and that the circuit of the castle, manors, parks, and chase, lying round it, together contained 19 or 20 miles. Out of this 38,000*l.* 10,000*l.* was to be deducted as a fine for Sir *Robert's* contempt in not appearing to the summons; the wood (which, tho' confessed worth 20,000*l.* they had valued at no more than 12,000*l.*) was also to be deducted, because Sir *Robert's* lady had a jointure therein, and if she outlived him, might sell it. After these defalcations, the prince most generously offered to give for this estate, the like of which for strength, state and pleasure, they say was not to be found in *England*, the sum of 14,500*l.*ⁱ

Sir *Robert* knew too well what he had to expect from the justice of *James*, or his courts, and having determined never to return to *England*, agreed to accept that money. The conveyances were executed, tho'

ⁱ *Dugd. Bar.* v. 2, p. 224.

no more than 3000*l.* was paid at the time, (and which, by the failure of the merchant who was to remit it, never came to his hands) and the prince dying soon after, he never received any part of the remainder; and yet Prince *Charles* had no scruple of conscience about taking possession, as heir to his brother; nay, in his patent (when king) creating Sir *Robert's* mother Dutchess of *Dudley*, he recognizes the whole transaction^k.

Perhaps a stronger proof of the inestimable blessings of a government by law, and of a trial by jury, can hardly be found; and the abolition of such a court, seems cheaply purchased by all the misfortunes and temporary confusion occasioned by the struggles against it in the time of this *Charles*.

The history of this family of *Dudley*, affords matter for other reflections. *Edmund Dudley* descended, or claiming so to be, from a younger son of the Lords *Dudley*, became one of the great instruments of

^k *Dugd. Bar. v. 2. p. 225.* Some original letters relative to this matter, (one of which is signed by Prince *Henry*) are now at the Board of Green Cloth, St. *James's*; but tho' the failure in payment is so fully recognized by the letters patent, yet in an account of the prince's debts (now in that office) the money remaining due on this account is stated to be no more than 3910*l.* with 227*l.* for charges.

oppression under which the people groaned in the time of *Hen. 7.* and was at last given up to their resentments, together with *Empson*, and executed. His estate, however, was restored to his son, who getting into great favor with *H. 8.* and *E. 6.* was created Viscount *L'Isle*, Earl of *Warwick*, and Duke of *Northumberland*. Insatiable in his ambition, he contrived to ruin the Duke of *Somerset* and Lord *Thomas*, his brother, uncles to *E. 6.* and marrying his fourth son to Lady *Jane Seymour*, induced that prince to appoint her his successor; but here ended his career. *Mary* prevailing, he was beheaded. On *Elizabeth's* accession, the good fortune of the family seemed to return; his eldest son was restored to the titles of *L'Isle* and *Warwick*, and his second son made Earl of *Leicester*; but this sunshine was not of long continuance. The eldest son died without issue, and *Robert*, often in disgrace, and under strong suspicions of the most atrocious actions, died without leaving any child, except the unfortunate Sir *Robert*, abovementioned. Thus this family, rising upon iniquity, and in the course of about 50 years attaining almost to royalty itself, in nearly as short a time set in obscurity.

Whilst

Whilst this castle was in the hands of the crown, there was a constable appointed, with a fee of 16*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* and a keeper of the park, with a fee of 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* a year¹.

Charles afterwards granted this castle to the Earl of *Monmouth*; but *Oliver* gave it to several of his officers, who demolished the buildings, drained the great pool, cut down the woods, destroyed the park and chace, and divided the lands into farms amongst themselves.

On the restoration, *Charles 2.* granted a new lease to the Earl of *Monmouth's* daughters, and afterwards gave the inheritance to *Lawrence*, Lord *Hyde*, whom he created Baron of *Kenilworth*, and Earl of *Rochester*; from him it has descended to the lady of Lord *Hyde*, lately created Earl of *Clarendon*, who has given directions that what remains of the buildings should be carefully preserved from further damage.

Here was also a monastery for black canons of the order of *St. Augustin*, founded by *Geoffry de Clinton* when he built the castle. At a survey taken 26 *H.* 8. it was valued at 533*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* three years after it was surrendered, and the site granted by the king to Sir *Andrew Flamok*, whose granddaughter and heir carried it in marriage to

¹ Desid. Cur. b. 2. p. 18.

John Colbourn, Esq. and he having bought some horses stolen out of the Earl of *Leicester's* stable here (or pretended so to be) was so frightened by the earl, that he was glad to make his peace by giving it up to him on very easy terms^m.

In this village is a manufacture of ivory and horn combs, and horn for lanthorns, in which about 32 men are employed.

The farmers hereabouts begin to be sensible of the propriety of hoeing turnips, but cannot yet prevail on themselves to do it thoroughly.

Proceed to *Coventry*, an old, ill-built town. It was made a coporation in 18 *E. 3.* the walls round the town were begun to be built in 29 *E. 3.* (1355) and were demolished after the civil war in the last century. The magnificent and beautiful church of *St. Michael* was founded about 1133, and given to the monks of *Coventry*, by *Ranulph*, Earl of *Chester*. The steeple, as it now stands, was begun in 1373, and finished in 1395, by *William* and *Adam Botoner*, who expended 100*l.* a year on it: the spire was added by two sisters, *Ann* and *Mary Botoner*, who also built the middle aisle in 1434. The tower is 136 feet three inches high; on that is an octagonal prism

^m *Dugd. War.* v. 1. p. 237. 242.

of 32 feet six inches, supported by eight springing arches; from the pinnacles within the battlements of the octagon issues a spire, eight square, each of them eight feet at the base, 130 feet nine inches high, making the whole height 300 feet. The whole length of the church is 293 feet nine inches, and the breadth, consisting of five ailes, 127 feet. The middle aile is 50 feet highⁿ.

The Priory was founded by Earl *Leofric* in 1043, and stood on a descent below the church-yard of St. *Michael* and the *Trinity* (which two churches stand very near together in one inclosure) but is now totally destroyed, with its church, tho' the bishop pleaded strongly with *Cromwell* to have had the church preserved, alledging that it was his principal see and head church. *Willis*, in his history of mitred abbies, printed in 1718, says, he thinks that *Litchfield* cathedral was built in imitation of this; that at the entrance into the close where this church stood, at the west end, there was a large arch which led to it out of the oat-market, and which then lately fell down; that not far from thence was still standing the lower part of a great tower or steeple, part of the west front, then converted into

ⁿ *Dugd. Warw.* v. i. p. 140.

a dwelling-house; that on the south side, next the two church-yards, stood a lesser tower, which had been demolished about 20 years before he wrote; that the foundations of the church were dug up about 50 years before, and the site turned into a bowling alley, afterwards into a garden, as it then was; that the chief habitation of the monks was also turned into gardens, and that several apartments were supposed to be buried under ground, as appeared by the door-cases then visible at the end of the buildings next the river°. On the survey of *H. 8.* it was valued at 731*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* but deducting pensions, at 499*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* clear, and was surrendered in his 30th year. On digging foundations for houses, they have found the old cloysters, and some other ruins, with many gravestones. Some years ago some coffins were found, amongst which were two, supposed to be those of *Leofric* and *Godiva*°. Stone coffins have been often dug up (one in 1780) but without any inscriptions.

Soon after the Conquest, *Coventry*, *Lichfield*, and *Chester*, were included in one diocese; the seat was removed from *Lich-*

° Mitred abbies, v. 1. p. 70.

? Stukeley, Itin. Cur. v. 2. p. 18. 21.

field to *Chester*, but *Robert de Limesy* obtained the custody of this monastery, and removed from *Chester* hither, when the name of abbot was suppressed, and a prior had the rule under the bishop, and sat in parliament^a. Many bishops who resided here, stiled themselves of *Coventry* only; but afterwards an agreement was made, that this and *Lichfield* should choose their bishop alternately, and make one chapter, and precedence in stile should be given to *Coventry*. *Lichfield*, however, seems to have now obtained the precedence, being generally named first.

The bishop had formerly a palace at the south-east corner of the cathedral church, facing the north-east corner of *St. Michael's* church-yard. It has been long since destroyed, but in 1647 a mean house in that place was sold by the name of the palace^r.

The *Grey Friars*, or *Friers Minors*, escaped the dissolution of the lesser houses in 27 *H. 8.* (perhaps because they had no lands) but was surrendered in the 30th year of his reign, and demolished, except the

^a On the introduction of monks into a cathedral, the bishop was looked upon in place of the abbot, and his substitute was termed a prior.

^r *Stukeley*, *Itin.* v. 2. p. 21.

spire of their church (built about the time of *E. 3.*) which now remains. The site of the house was granted to the corporation.

The *White Friars* had a house built for them by Sir *John Poultney*, (four times lord mayor of *London*) in 16 *E. 3.* 1342^s, but had no lands, and were not surrendered till 30 *H. 8.*^t The house was granted to Sir *Ralph Sadler*, in 36 *Hen. 8.* and soon after bought of him by Mr. *Hales*, who also purchased of the king *St. John's* hospital and church, and divers lands belonging to the priory and other religious houses here. He resided in the house of the *White Friars*, and maintained a school in the choir of their church, (having obtained a licence to found a school) but some of the magistrates of the town finding that the church was not included in the patent, applied to *Queen Mary*, and obtained licence to make it a parish church^u, and obliged him to remove the scholars, which he did to *St. John's* hospital. After this they disturbed him in possession of the lands so purchased by him, under pretence of their being granted to

^s *Leland*, v. 4. p. 97. ^t *Dugd. War.* v. 1. p. 180.

^u *Willis's* mitred abbies, v. 1. p. 70.

^x The church was afterwards sold and pulled down, and the materials employed to build Mr. *Boughton's* house at *Causton*, near *Rugby*, in this county.

found

found a school ; this treatment made him lay aside a design which he had formed of establishing a college in this city, like those at *Westminster* and *Eton*. He, however, kept up the school as long as he lived, and by his will in 15 *Eliz.* left an estate of the then yearly value of 43*l.* to the mayor, bailiffs and commonalty, to maintain it, allotting to the master the mansion-house of the late master of *St. John's* hospital, and 20*l.* a year ; to the usher a house within that hospital, and 10*l.* a year ; an allowance for a music-master, and for repairs of the houses, and the surplus to be for the master and usher. This estate is now improved to 150*l.* a year, or more ; and in 1733, the master's stipend was increased to 50*l.* a year, the usher's to 33*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* What becomes of the surplus does not appear^r.

The cross, once so famous, is now entirely destroyed. It was built on the spot where one had formerly stood ; was begun in 1541, and finished in 1544, by a donation of Sir *William Holleys*, lord mayor of *London*, son of *Thomas Holleys*, of *Stoke*, near this city, ancestor of the *Holles's*, earls of *Clare*. It was six square, each

^r Account of the charities given to *Coventry*, p. 72.

side seven feet at the base, diminishing in three stories, 57 feet high. There were 18 niches furnished with statues, some of which were brought from the *White Friars*. The pillars, pinnacles and arches, were enriched with statuary carving, the arms of *England*, of the founder, and of the trades and companies^z.

St. Mary Hall, on the south of *St. Michael's* church, was used by the several guilds for their feasts, and now for holding the assizes, &c. *Dugdale* says, it appears to have been built in the time of *Hen. 6*. A good deal of the painted glass in the windows still remains, but much defaced by the ignorant glaziers, who in repairing it from time to time, have reversed and misplaced the arms, &c. Here is an ancient wooden chair, said to be that in which King *John* was crowned; some armour, used in their yearly procession, in memory of Lady *Godiva*; a picture of that fair lady on horseback; some portraits of kings and queens, of Sir *Thomas White*, Mr. *Jesson*, and some other persons.

This Sir *Thomas White*, in 1542, gave the corporation 1400*l*. which was laid out in the purchase of lands, late parcel of the

^z *Dugd. War. v. 1. p. 142.*

priory,

priory, of the yearly value of 70*l.* and the same were settled on them in trust, to give 24*l.* a year to 12 poor men, and to lend 40*l.* a year to industrious young men of *Coventry*, to enable them to set up in trade; after a period of 30 years, the towns of *Northampton*, *Leicester*, *Nottingham*, and *Warwick*, were to have a sum of 40*l.* for the same purpose, in rotation. These towns received the 40*l.* in their turns, but knew nothing of great improvements made in the estate till about 1692, when it was accidentally discovered by the corporation quarrelling amongst themselves about the division of it, and notice was given to the other towns by the bailiff of the estate, and one who had been dismissed from the office of clerk of the council house. A bill in chancery was filed against the corporation, but it was several years before they could get at the real state of the business, or the true value of the lands. In 1705 they discovered that the rents amounted to near 800*l.* a year, besides fines for renewals; but four years afterwards it was found, that the clear rents were about 930*l.* a year; and a decree was made in 1710, that the corporation should account for more than 2000*l.* which they had received,

ceived. Whilst this was carrying on, the corporation tampered with the other towns, and made a private agreement with them to put an end to the suit on receiving a small proportion of what was due; but the story beginning to be known, and it being found that the corporation lett long leases to their own members and families at small rents, some public spirited gentlemen filed an information on behalf of the poor, to set aside the agreement, and to have the encreased rents applied in augmentation of the original donations. This was done accordingly, and it was decreed, that instead of 24*l.* annually divided between 12 men, 243*l.* 3*s.* should be divided between 61 men, 4*l.* a piece to 60 of them, and 3*l.* 3*s.* to the odd one, and that eight men should each have a loan of 50*l.* The corporation did not relish this at all, and the 2000*l.* could not be got from them; whereupon the court ordered that the estate should be conveyed to the Hon. *William Bromley*, Esq. and other gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and a sequestration issued against the corporation estates (upwards of 700*l.* *per ann.*) to levy the 2000*l.* The money was at last raised by sale of part of their estates; and then, in 1722, they applied to the court
of

of chancery to have the trust estates reconveyed to them. This was opposed by the new trustees, and by the towns of *Northampton*, *Leicester*, and *Warwick*, on the ground of the great abuses committed by the corporation, and that there were at that time several persons amongst them who were concerned in the abuses, and others who were privy to them; the chancellor, however, in 1725, thought fit to order a reconveyance, the several charities being augmented as by the former decree, and the corporation are now in possession of the estate.

Besides this, Sir *Thomas White* gave the town a further sum, to pay 40*l.* a year to two fellows of *St. John's* college, in *Oxford*, sons of freemen of this city; which college had been founded by him, or rather refounded, after being quite gone to decay on its original foundation by archbishop *Chichele*.

This man of charity gave a further sum of 100*l.* a year to 24 other towns in *England*, to be received in rotation, and lent to industrious young men, to assist them in their setting out in the world^a. This was a mode of charity much in fashion in those days, and in the beginning of the next cen-

^a *Ipswich* charities.

tury ; highly benevolent in its intention, it assisted the deserving and useful members of the community in that part of their lives when assistance would be most serviceable ; and laying a foundation on which many ample fortunes have been built, it enabled them in their turns to exercise a benevolence which would be naturally excited by a recollection of that to which they owed their ability. In these days, however, it is too liable (in borough towns especially) to great abuses.

Mr. *Jesson*, above mentioned, gave the town 2000*l.* with which an estate in *Gloucestershire* was bought, the rents of which are to be applied in putting out apprentices, distributing bread, &c. and to lend 20*l.* a year to poor tradesmen. There are other charities to a large amount.

In 1768 an act of parliament was passed for making a navigable canal from hence to communicate with that which was carrying on to join the *Trent* and the *Mersey*, and the next year another act was passed to make a canal from hence to *Oxford*.

These were noble undertakings, which promised to be of the greatest service to the country ; but useful as they were, they met with violent opposition. Amongst the objections to the latter, it was urged in the
House

House of Commons, that it would injure the *Newcastle* coal trade, that great nursery of seamen, on which our naval strength so much depends, by enabling *Oxford* and the neighbourhood to buy pit-coal cheaper than they could do sea-coal; so far will people go for an argument to answer a present purpose! Private interest, and perhaps private pique, unfortunately contributed to impede the work. The subscribers to the two canals could not agree on the place where they should join, and they are carried on in nearly a parallel line for a considerable length; this has contributed to exhaust their money, without any use. The former is carried no farther than about *Atherstone*, and seems at a stand; the latter has reached *Banbury*, as mentioned before, but the expence has already so greatly exceeded the estimate for the whole, that it is feared it will not soon be compleated. Its being carried close to the town of *Banbury*, is said to have been attended with a great additional cost, which would have been much more usefully employed in extending it farther. It is also said that it should have commenced at another place, nearer *Birmingham*, where much better coals would have been got. The cost has been more

than 200,000*l.* of which 150,000*l.* was subscribed, 50,000*l.* borrowed since, and a debt of some thousands outstanding.

Near *Bedworth* is a coal-mine of Sir *Roger Newdigate* (whose seat is not far off), from which he has made a cut to communicate with the navigation. He has here a wheel of 36 feet diameter, which throws out the water and draws up the coals at the same time. In the coal-mines here it is said, that large toads have been often found in the solid coal^b.

Come to *Nuneaton*, a town so named from a nunnery of the order of *Fontevrault* (in *Poictiers*) founded by *Robert Bossu*, Earl of *Leicester*, before 1161. In the houses of this order beyond sea, there were religious men as well as women, but subject to the government of the abbess or prioress. This petticoat government seems to have been disliked in *England*, as there were only two more houses of this order in the kingdom, and there is no express account of any monk in any of them, but only of a prior at *Nuneaton*^c. The earl's wife became a nun, and died here. By the survey, 26 *H.* 8. it was valued at

^b Itin. Cur. v. 2. p. 19.

^c *Burn's Eccl. Law*, v. 2. p. 54.

290*l.* 15*s.* $\frac{1}{2}$ and was surrendered in the 31 of that king, and granted to Sir *Marmaduke Constable*, who is buried in the church^d, under a monument which was once a handsome one, but is now much defaced. In a field at the end of the town, going towards *Atherstone* (on the left) are some remains of the nunnery; one arch is yet standing, but nothing more than the hewn stone is left at the top, and there are some fragments of walls. One arch lately fell down.

I did not take the direct road to *Hinckley*, but went towards *Atherstone*, in order to visit *Manceter*, a considerable Roman station. The village is about three miles from *Nuneaton*; in the way to it pass over a hill, from the top of which is a good prospect. The church stands on an eminence, which Dr. *Stukeley* says, seems to have been a camp, having been intrenched very deeply. Near it is a neat hospital. On the left of the church is *Oldbury*, a large square fort of 30 acres, on a high hill, from whence is a very extensive view. Flint axes of the *Britons*, about four inches and an half broad, have been found near this place. Mr. *Okeover* has a seat here, which he is rebuilding, in the area of the camp. The old house was a cell to the nunnery of

^d *Dugd. Warw.* v. 2. p. 1066.

Polesworth. Other camps, called *Shugbury*, *Arbury*, and *Borough*, are seen from hence^e.

When you have passed thro' the turnpike, a little lane on the right leads down into the *Watling-street*, where, taking the right again, you cross the river *Anker* (in its way from *Nuneaton* to *Tamworth*) and presently afterwards go thro' the old *Roman* city, which lies on both sides the road, partly in *Leicestershire*, partly in *Warwickshire*. The field in the former is called *Oldfield-banks*, in the latter, *Castle-banks*. It is 600 feet long, 200 broad on each side the road. Great stones, mortar, *Roman* bricks, iron, and many coins of brass and silver, and some of gold, have been dug up here^f. A bridge was building over the river when I was there^g.

Continue on the *Watling-street* till near *Hinckley*, when you come into the turnpike road, which leads directly from *Nuneaton* thither.

Hinckley is a market town just within the borders of *Leicestershire*, formerly distinguished by a castle, a large park, and a priory; now by the more humble, but much more useful employment of the stocking-frame, of which about 1000 are

^e Itin. Cur. v. 2. p. 20.

^f Ibid.

^g 1779.

here

here employed. The castle was built by *Hugh de Grantmesnil*, who came into *England* with *William I.* it stood near the east end of the church, but has long been entirely demolished. A good modern house, belonging to Mr. *Hurst*, is built on part of the site. The park has been disparked many years. In 1755, in a field near the *Holy-well*, six nobles of gold of *Edw. 3.* were found, two of which are in the hands of Mr. *Whalley*, of *Hinckley*.

The office of steward of *England* was given to this *Hugh* on his marriage, and made an hereditary office. It descended from him to his grandson *Hugh*, who held the honor of *Hinckley* by that service^h. His grandson died, leaving two daughters only, the eldest of whom married *Robert Blanchmains*ⁱ, Earl of *Leicester*, and carried

^h Case of Lady *Willoughby*, of *Eresby*, claiming the office of great chamberlain.

ⁱ Mr. *Nichols*, in his history of *Hinckley*, p. 9, gives an ingenious and probable solution of the origin of this nickname of *Blanchmains*; he supposes it might be derived from the white scurf of the leprosy, then a very common disease, rather than from the beauty of his hands, especially as his son *William* was so infected with that malady that founded an hospital for it in *Leicester*, the common seal of which hospital was lately found at *Saffron Walden*, in *Essex*. I should add, that if the name was given on account of the delicate colour of his hands, it was probably given in ridicule of what in those days of hardihood would be considered as an effeminacy; but effeminacy was not his character.

this estate to him. His son left two sisters, his coheirs, one of whom married the great *Simon de Montfort*, who was created Earl of *Leicester* in 1206, and possessed this honor and high stewardship. He taking part with the *French* against King *John*, was stripped of his honors and estate; the latter were given to *Randolph*, Earl of *Chester*, but the king retained the high stewardship; nor would *Hen. 3.* restore that when he gave back his other honors and estates to his son. The first *Hugh de Grantmesnil* founded here a priory of canons aliens, belonging to the abbey of *Lira*, in *Normandy*^k; this house was suppressed by *Hen. 5.* amongst many other alien priories^l. A house called the Priory, or the Hall, on the south side of the church-yard, stands on the site of it; what is now converted into several rooms, is in memory to have been one large hall. The centre was rebuilt in the year 1715, by Mr. *Gerard*, then owner, but the wings are of much older date. The garden is now made into a bowling-green.

On a mantle-piece in the kitchen is a strange ornament in a kind of baked clay, which tradition has erroneously called the "arms of three monks;" but a second,

^k *Nicholls's Hinckley*, p. 9. ^l *Burton's Leicester*, p. 123.

with more probability, calls them the signs of three houses, the Eagle and Child, the Rose, and Bull's Head, which were designed for the relief of pilgrims travelling through *Hinckley*, who were to receive a night's lodging, and something the next morning to help them forward on their journey^m.

The priory possessed about 214 acres of land here; and not many years ago, on a trial about tythe, a monk from the abbey of *Lira* was brought over, and produced the original grant. This land and the church were given by *Hen. 8.* to the dean and chapter of *Westminster*, who are the present owners.

About five miles from *Hinckley* the battle was fought which placed the crown on the head of *Hen. 7.* and which is commonly called the battle of *Bosworth*, but *Sutton-field* was the scene of it. Sir *Reginald Bray*, indefatigable in the service of the Earl of *Richmond*, is said to have found *Richard's* crown in a thorn bush, the memory of which was preserved by a painting on glass in his house at *Steane* in *Northamptonshire*, which remained when Mr. *Bridges* collected the notes for his history of that county, if it is not still there. In his arms was added a thorn, with a crown in the middleⁿ. The name of *Crown-hill*, which

^m *Nichols's History of Hinckley*, p. 33.

ⁿ *Bridges's Northamptonshire*, p. 197.

a place in the field still retains, seems to refer to this story; though commonly said to be the spot from which the earl harangued his army, there is more probability that it got its name from this circumstance.

Sensible of the services, and of the abilities of Sir *Reginald, Henry* bestowed on him high honours and employments, and *Steane* was one of the estates with which that king very munificently rewarded an attachment which continued unaltered to the time of his death. It will be allowed me to repeat with pleasure, that in this situation, and in a reign the favourites of which are not generally well spoken of, his integrity procured him from historians the character of, “a very father of his country, a fervent lover of justice, and one who would often admonish the king when he did any thing contrary to right.” Nor is it less to his honour, that notwithstanding he took a liberty so seldom allowed, he never lost the favour of the king during the 17 years of his reign in which he lived.

In *Stokefield*, between *Hinckley* and *Sutton*, money has been lately found, supposed to have belonged to some who fell in that battle. The coins were sold to Mr. *Warden*, a mercer at *Nuneaton*.

* A more particular account of Sir *Reginald* is in the second vol. of the new edition of the *Biographia Britannica*.

A great

A great variety of curious fossils and petrifications have been found of late in a gravel-pit, about a mile from the town, in the road to *Derby*. Mr. *Wells*, of *Burbach*, and Mr. *John Robinson*, of *Hinckley*, have formed collections of them. Near the town is a spot from whence 50 churches may be counted^p.

Leicestershire has not many gentlemen's houses of note in it, and not many matters of curiosity, but has much rich pasture, and feeds great numbers of cattle and sheep.

Go thro' *Earl's Skilton*, on the left of which is the seat of Lord Viscount *Wentworth*, and afterwards pass by *Tooley Park*, in *Leland's* time belonging to the king^q, lately purchased of Mr. *Boothby* by Mr. *Dodd*.

A little before coming to *Leicester*, cross the *Roman* foss way, and on the left of the bridge, at the entrance of the town, see the arch over the river, which *Richard 3.* passed in his way to *Bosworth*. It is entire, but is not now used, a wall being built across one end of it^r.

Leicester is a place of great extent, being near a mile square, but the entrance

^p History of *Hinckley*, p. 66.

^q Itin. v. 1. p. 17.

^r A view of it is engraved in *Peck's* *Desid. Curiosa*.

from

from every quarter is disgraced by dirty mud walls. The market place, however, is large and spacious, with a handsome building in it belonging to the corporation, where they have their feasts, and where music meetings and assemblies are held. The town hall is mean, and in an obscure situation.

It is a very old town, where *Camden* fixes the *Ratæ Coritanorum* of the *Romans*, of whom there are many traces found here. The old building, called *Jewry Wall*, at the west end of *St. Nicholas* church-yard, is supposed by *Mr. Burton*, to be part of a temple of *Janus*; this opinion has been controverted, tho' the antiquity is not questioned, and the number of bones of oxen dug up here, seem plainly to shew that it has been a place of sacrifice. The common name given to it, from the finding those bones, is *Holy Bones*. The length of it is about 28 yards, the height about nine; it is built of layers of rough forest stone, and brick or tile, the bricks of various sizes; some have been found to be 18 inches long, 15 broad, and two thick, the mortar between the bricks as thick as the bricks themselves; 17 strata of these have been counted on the side next the church, 13 on the other side. Near the
middle,

middle, at five yards distance from each other, are two arches, which served for entrances, each about three yards wide, four and an half high. There are several holes in the wall in different strata, about six inches square, and some higher up, which are as large again, and go quite thro' the wall. On the inside are four arches, the two largest in the middle, in part answering the two on the outside. In the column between these two, appears the remainder of an arch work, which seems to be made for reverberating heat, and in all the inside the blackness of the stones and bricks gives plain indication of fire and smoke. In the arch on the south side, a small tenement has been built. Mr. *Throsby* says, this and the second and fourth arches are 13 feet high, 12 wide; the middle one four feet over; the fifth is 12 feet by six^s.

St. *Nicholas's* church is a very ancient one, and has had some of the materials of this old building employed in it, rows of *Roman* brick being very visible. The walls are of great thickness.

Several *Roman* coins in silver and copper, of *Vespasian*, *Domitian*, *Trajan*, *Hadrian*,

^s *Throsby's Leicester*, v. 1. p. 47.

Antonine,

Antonine, and others, have been found^t. A Mosaic pavement was discovered a few years ago on repairing a house (where now is a bath) near *Richards Bridge*, but it was broken to pieces. That which represents the story of *Diana* and *Acteon* had better fortune, being carefully preserved, and now entire in a cellar of Mr. *Worthington*, in *Northgate-street*.

The town was nearly destroyed by *Hen. 2.* when he took it from *Robert Blanchmains*, who joined Prince *Henry* in his rebellion against his father. “The plan of the town, as it stood before this demolition, (says Mr. *Nichols*, from a MS. of Mr. *Ludlam*) is easily to be traced. In the heart of the town, on each side the principal street, are a number of large orchards, separated not with one common fence, as usual, but a double fence; a wall belonging to each, with public ways between the two walls, called *Back-lanes*. These lanes were manifestly the streets, and the orchards the site of houses and yards destroyed and never since rebuilt. The traces of the town wall and ditch are in many places plainly to be seen. Dr. *Sukeley*’s plan of *Roman Leicester*, is supposed to be a mere figment.

^t *Burton*, p. 147.

There are vestiges of two *Roman* works, and no more; the mount near the river, as was their custom, and the ruins of a bath near *St. Nicholas's* church. Two tessellated pavements have been found there, the latest and largest about 1750^u."

There was a bishop of *Leicester* for about two centuries, viz. from about 679 to 885, when the see was translated to *Dorchester*, in *Oxfordshire*. The episcopal see was in *St. Margaret's* parish, the impropriation and advowson of which parish now form one of the prebendaries in the church of *Lincoln*^x.

Besides *St. Nicholas's*, there are now three other churches, and it is said there were formerly five more. Of these, *St. Peter* was taken down in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, the parish being small, and insufficient to maintain it, and it was united to *All Saints*. *St. Leonard's* had been rebuilt a little before the civil war, in the time of *Charles I.* and was taken down when the town was garrisoned, to prevent its being useful to the enemy^y.

Robert de Bellomont, Earl of *Leicester*, founded a collegiate church near the castle,

^u History of *Hinckley*, p. 10.

^x *Willis's Cath.* v. 3. p. 43, 201.

^y *Throsby*, v. 4. p. 89.

and dedicated it to our lady, placing in it a dean and canons^z. It seems to have been refounded, or rebuilt, and the endowment much enlarged by *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaster*, who established in it a dean, 12 prebends, 12 choristers, and other servants^a. To this church he presented, as an inestimable relic, one of the thorns of our Saviour's crown, which had been given him by the King of *France*, and which was preserved in a stand of pure gold^b. This building, which was very magnificent, stood in the *Newark*, where Mr. *Colman's* garden now is, and was destroyed at the dissolution. Three of the houses belonging to the chauntry priests remain; one of them was purchased within this century, for the vicar of *St. Mary's*, near the castle^c.

The same Duke *Henry*, in 1330, began the hospital adjoining to his church^d, but did not live to complete the buildings, as appears by letters patent of *Hen. 4.* in the first year of his reign, who recites, that *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaster*, his grandfather, had begun to build this church, and certain houses, walls and edifices for the inclosing of the church and college, and the habita-

^z *Dudg. Bar.* v. 1. p. 84.

^a *Dugd. Mon.* v. 2. p. 468.

^b *Dugd. Bar.* v. 1. p. 84.

^c *Tbrosby*, v. 1. p. 141.

^d *Dugd. Mon.* v. 2. p. 468.

tion of the canons, clerks, and poor people there living; and that *John*, Duke of *Lancaster*, his father, had desired to complete the same, and that he was himself desirous of hastening the works, that he might have a share in the merits; he therefore assigns certain persons to provide workmen and materials for the doing thereof^e. He provided for 100 poor and weak men and women, and ten able women to serve and assist the sick and weak. A few years ago this was a long, low building, of one story, covered with lead, in which were a range of places about the size of the pews of a church, and not much higher, covered at the top with a few old boards. Each of these was just large enough to hold something like a bed, and one chair, and was the habitation of a miserable pauper, who received 7*d.* a week in money. This, with the charity-box, opened once a year, and a small surplus of rent, amounting to a few shillings a piece, was all they received. On one side of the room was a common fire place for the men, on the other for the women; and there was a common kitchen, in which was a large pot, which they shewed as that of *John of Ghent*. A room

^e *Dugd. Mon.* v. 3. p. 139.

inhabited by the nurses, was a little more decent, and they had a lodging room over it. The east end of the building was a chapel, in which was the following inscription; “ *Henry Grismond*^f, Duke of “ *Lancaster*, and Earl of *Leicester*. He “ was founder of this hospital in the year “ of our Lord 1332, and since granted by “ charter, by our late gracious sovereign “ King *James*, to be called the *Holy Tri-* “ *nity*, in the 12th year of his reign.”

The building being gone to great decay, the rain getting in, and rendering several of the boxes uninhabitable, his majesty gave a sum of money out of his privy purse for rebuilding it, which was done in 1776, but not in a manner suitable to his majesty's generous intentions. He augmented the income with 14*l.* a year, and 54 men and 36 women now receive a weekly stipend of 2*s.* 1*d.*¹/₂. each.

In the church-yard of *St. Martin* is another hospital, built on the same plan, but on a larger scale, the habitations being tolerably comfortable. It was founded by Sir *William Wigeston*, about the time of *H. 6.* for a master, con-frater, 12 poor men, and 12 poor women. The con-frater

^f *Grismond* was a lordship in *Monmouthshire* which belonged to him, but why added to his name here I do not know.

has

has a neat house adjoining, and reads prayers; the poor men and women have each an apartment, and three shillings a week. The master, who never resides, has a salary of 200*l.* a year, and the benefit of renewing the leases of a very considerable estate, which is reckoned worth 300*l.* a year more. Can he reflect on the situation of the paupers, and think the intention of the charitable founder is answered?^s

Adjoining to this is a small public library for the ministers and scholars of the town.

In *Northgate-street* is an ancient hospital for poor women, where, within a small porch, is a circular arch, with a zigzag ornament round it.

A handsome infirmary has been built in 1771 at one extremity of the town, and is supported by subscription. In digging the foundations, many human bones were found, supposed to be those of persons buried in a chapel called *St. Sepulchre's*, which had been destroyed long before.

^s Mr. *Throsby*, in his account of *Leicester*, says, he is informed the revenue is not so large; it will not, however, be denied, that it is considerable, that the master does not reside or do any duty, and that the poor are very slenderly provided for according to the present value of money.

In *St. Margaret's* church is an alabaster monument for *John Penney*, once abbot of the abbey here, afterwards Bishop of *Carlisle*, in 1509. There is a whole length figure of him in his episcopal habit.

In *St. Martin's* church is an epitaph for Mr. *John Heyrick*, who died 2 *April* 1589, aged 76, expressing that he lived in one house with *Mary* his wife, 52 years, and in all that time never buried either man, woman, or child, tho' he had sometimes 20 in family. His wife lived to be 97 years old, and saw of her children, grand-children, and great grand-children, to the number of 143^h.

There is very little left of the castle, except the hall, now used for holding the assizes; near it is a large vault, which they call

^A In the former edition I had mentioned another instance of longevity and remarkable vigour in this neighbourhood, from the register of *Keym*, or *Kebam*, a few miles from hence; the book is in the hand-writing of Mr. *Thomas Samson* the minister, and signed by him from 1563 till near the time of his death in 1655. By this register it appears that he had eight children, born as follows, viz.

1. *Joyce*, baptized *February* 12, 1630.
2. *Ann*, baptized *May* 6, 1632.
3. *Edward*, baptized *February* 6, 1633.
4. *Francis*, baptized *October* 11, 1635.
5. *Thomas*, baptized *November* 1, 1637.
6. *John*, baptized *December* 15, 1639.
7. *Susannah*, baptized *July* 25, 1641.
8. *Elizabeth*, baptized *October* 20, 1644.

call *John of Ghent's* cellar. He and the other Dukes of *Lancaster*, resided much here whilst they were owners of it.

In a house inhabited by Mr. *John Stevens*, is a spacious room, lighted by a window, which is continued from one end to the other, and in which are 28 pieces of painted

As he could not serve the cure before he was 22, the computation was, that he had served it at the birth of his

1st child at least 67 years, and was then aged	89
2d ————— 69 —————	91
3d ————— 70 —————	92
4th ————— 72 —————	94
5th ————— 74 —————	96
6th ————— 76 —————	98
7th ————— 78 —————	100
8th ————— 81 —————	103

Mr. *Samson* was buried *August 4, 1655*, and it seemed that he was then at least 114 years old, and had been minister of *Keym* 92 years.

This I had inserted from an account I saw of it; but desirous of examining into so extraordinary a story myself, I have since been at *Kebam* and seen the register. It is very true that it is signed by Mr. *Samson*, as minister, every year from 1563 to 1655, or thereabouts; but on inspection it appears, that from 1563 to about 1633, is nothing more than a transcript made by Mr. *Samson* from a former register, and attested by him at the bottom of each page by signing his name as minister, omitting to date his attestation. A circumstance corroborates this; he has added the names of his two churchwardens after his own, which are the same for the first 70 years, a thing which would be not much less marvellous than his own age. It may be further observed, that after 1633 (or thereabouts, for I do not recollect the exact year) there appears to be different churchwardens every year.

glass, some of saints, others of part of our Savior's history, others the seven sacraments of the *Romish* church. Mr. *Throsby* conjectures it to have been a chauntry belonging to *Corpus Christi*, or St. *George's* guild.

There were in the town three priories, and one house for religious of the order of St. *Francis*¹.

The abbey of St. *Mary de Pratis* (so named from its being situate in the meadows near *Leicester*) was founded by *Robert de Bellamont*, surnamed *Bossu*, Earl of *Leicester*, in 1143, for canons of the order of St. *Augustin*. He at length took on him the habit, and continued there 15 years. The abbots used to sit in parliament; but in the middle of the 14th century, an exemption was obtained, as from a burthen. Very different from the opinion of the present times! At this abbey Cardinal *Wolsey* died in his way to *London*, having been arrested on a charge of high treason; the spot of his interment has been often searched for, under an idea that great riches were buried with him, but it has never been discovered. On the dissolution, it was granted to Mr. *Cavendish*, the faithful servant of the cardinal; in Queen *Elizabeth's* time it was

¹ *Willis's Mitred Abbies*, v. 2. p. 113.

possessed

possessed by the Earl of *Huntingdon*, but was afterwards in the *Cavendish* family again, the Countess of *Devonshire* residing there before the civil war, in which it was burnt by the royalists, and little left but the walls round the garden, part of the gateway, and porter's lodge. What remains of some rooms is of later date. The present Duke of *Devonshire's* grandfather transferred it to Lord *William Manners*, from whom it has come to the present owner, Mr. *John Manners*.

Gilbert Foliot, the faithful friend of *Hen. 2.* (who was never to be terrified from his allegiance by the threats or power of *Becket*) and *Henry de Knighton*, the historian, were abbots here.

About half a mile south of the town, near the way to *Elston*, by the side of the race-ground, is a long ditch, called *Rawdikes*, which *Stukeley* calls a *British Cursus*. It is said *Charles I.* stood on these banks whilst his men took and pillaged *Leicester*^k.

Camden speaks with some degree of uncertainty as to *Leicester* being the Roman station *Ratæ*; *Salmon* totally denies it^l; and *Horsey* affirms it^m: but in 1773 a

^k *Itin.* v. i. p. 109.

^l *New Survey*, v. i. p. 316.

^m *Brit. Rom.* p. 437.

milliary stone was discovered, which fixes it. About two miles from *Leicester*, on the fosse way, which goes to *Newark* (and which is now part of the turnpike road to *Melton Mowbray*) there was a kind of stepping block, little noticed; on removing the earth from the foot of it, was discovered a stone, to which it had doubtless served as a pedestal, on which was the following inscription;

IMP CAES
DIV TRAIAN PART F. DI
TRAIAN HADRIAN AVG
POT M COS I H A RATIS
H

This stone is two feet 10 inches long, five feet five inches and an half in circumference; it is of a gritty sort, supposed by masons to be from a *Derbyshire* quarry. The letters in the upper line are four inches long, in the others but three. The second and third lines seem to have been continued further, some traces of letters being visible on the back part. The two strokes at the bottom probably denote the distance from *Ratæ*, with which it agrees.

Two

Two or three miles from *Leicester*, on the left, some woods and a windmill on a hill, mark an old seat of the *Greys*, called *Bradgate*, built by *Thomas Grey*, Marquis of *Dorset*^a, and inhabited by that family till it was accidentally burnt down some years ago; but the park, six miles in compass, remains. It was the birth place of the accomplished, but unfortunate, Lady *Jane Grey*. Near it is *Groby*, from which the family took a title; there was formerly a castle, which was destroyed entirely before *Leland's* time. The above-mentioned *Thomas* began to build a house there, but did not finish it^o.

About five miles from *Leicester*, on the left, is *Temple Rotheley*, or *Rotherby*, granted by King *Stephen* to *Randolph*, Earl of *Chester*^p. It was afterwards a house of the knights templars, from which it takes its name, but has been for a considerable time the seat of the *Babingtons*; some of the lands are extraparochial. There are no monuments of any of the templars in the church, but there are some old ones for the *Kyngstons*, *Robert Vyncent*, Esq. and for the *Babingtons*. On a raised tomb for a

^a *Leland's Itin.* v. 1. p. 14.

^o *Ibid.* p. 15.

^p *Dugd. Bar.* v. 1. p. 39.

Kyngston,

Kyngston, who died in 1487, is engraved his will, by which he founded an obit in this church. In the chancel are handsome busts of a Mr. *Babington* of the last century, and his wife, a daughter of Mr. *Hopkins* of *Coventry*, by whom he had twelve children at single births in less than thirteen years. The north side of the churchyard is appropriated to the burials of the inhabitants of that part of *Mountsorrel*, which is within this parish. In the south side is an upright stone pillar, about 10 or 12 feet high, tapering from the bottom, on the west side of which is some tracery work carved; something of carving is to be seen in other parts. At the foot lie three flat stones, as if placed for supports. There is no tradition concerning it. Mr. *Babington* has the great tythes, and is entitled to a sum of money from every one making a purchase of lands within certain towns in what is called his *soke*. The common fields were inclosed in 1781.

On the right are *Cossington*, and *Radcliff* on the *Soar*, where is the Roman station called *Vennomentum*. Dr. *Stukeley* says, there is a vast long tumulus of an arch-druid, and derives the name of *Cossington* from

from *Coes*, a priest^a. *Camden's* Continuator considers it as *Danish*^r.

Pass thro' *Mountsorrell*, a long, ill-paved town; as far as the cross, is in the parish of *Temple Rotheley*, other part is in *Barrow*, and the further end is in *Quarndon*. It stands at the foot of a remarkable hill, or rather rock; the stone in many places stands out bare, and is of such hardness as to resist all tools after it has been exposed to the air. Such pieces as can be got from underground are broken with a sledge, and used in buildings in the shape in which they are broken. Here was formerly a castle, which belonged to *Ranulph*, Earl of *Chester*, who came to an agreement with the Earl of *Leicester*, in 1151 (16 Ste.) by which it was settled that *Leicester* should thenceforth possess this castle, to be held of the Earl of *Chester* and his heirs, on condition that he should receive Earl *Ranulph* and his retinue into the borough and fort there upon occasion; and in case of necessity, that *Ranulph* himself should lodge in the castle. At the same time it was stipulated, that neither of them should erect any castle between *Coventry* and *Donington*, or between *Doning-*

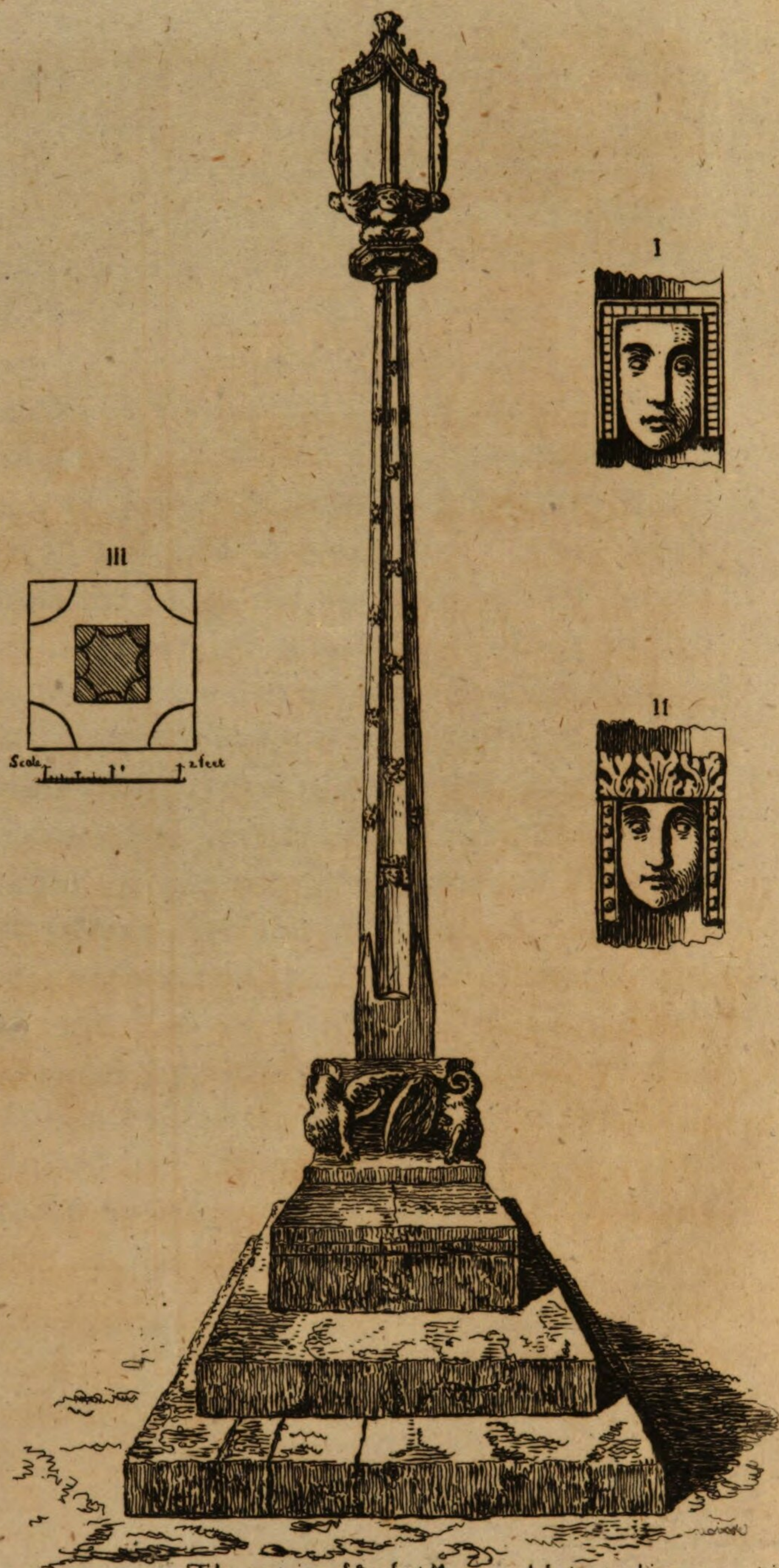
^a *Itin.* v. 1. p. 107, 2, 134.

^r *Brit.* v. 1. p. 416.

ton and *Leicester*^s. On the rebellious behavior of *Robert Blanchmains*, it was seized by *Hen. 2.* and retained, when he gave him back great part of his estate^t. It seems to have remained in the hands of the crown till the 17 *John*, when that king committed the care of it to *Saier de Quincy*, Earl of *Winchester*, who married one of the sisters and coheireffes of *Robert Fitz-Parnell*, son and heir of *Robert Blanchmains*^u. *Saier*, however, who had received many other favors from the king, did not hold himself bound by any ties of gratitude, (which indeed seems to have had no force in those tumultuous times) but took part with the barons, who invited over *Louis*, the Dauphin of *France*, and placed a *French* garrison in this castle, giving the government to *Henry de Braibroc*. On the accession of *Hen. 3.* it was unsuccessfully attacked, as *Rapin* says, by the Earl of *Chester*^x; but *Burton* and *Dugdale* say, it was taken by him, granted to him by *Henry*, and that he entirely destroyed it^y. Some very small fragments of the foundation are to be seen on a round part of the hill, called *Castle-bill*.

^s *Dugd. Bar. v. 1. p. 38.*^t *Ibid. v. 1. p. 88.*^u *Ibid. v. 1. p. 687.*^x *Rapin, v. 1. p. 297.*^y *Burton, p.**Dugd. Bar. v. 1. p. 43.*

It



The west view of y^e cross at Mount-sorrel, Leicestershire.

J. Carter del. 10. 1782.

It is well worth while to walk over this hill, instead of riding thro' the town. The rich meadows below, thro' which runs the *Soar*, and the rising ground on the further side of it, with the towns of *Sileby*, *Barrow*, &c. form a fine view. The meadows are very flat, and after heavy rains, the river spreads to a great width. At such times this hill is said to bear a resemblance to *Gibraltar*.

In the street is an ancient cross, almost hid by a paltry building, inclosing the pedestal and part of the shaft, which is long and slender, of eight sides, fluted, and in the flutes are carved some heads, quaterfoils, and other ornaments. It is raised on three steps, and at each corner of the pedestal is a rude figure with wings. It is said there is an intention of taking it down, but annexed is a drawing of it. Fig. I. II. are enlarged representations of some of the heads carved on it. Fig. III. is the ground plot. There is a small chapel belonging to this town.

Barrow, on the other side the river, was part of the great estate of the Earl of *Chester*; and when that was divided between four sisters, this fell to the lot of *Hugh de Albany*, Earl of *Arundell*, son of *Mabel*,
one

one of the four, at which time there was a capital mansion here^z. Afterwards it belonged to the knights templars^a. The Earl of *Chester* gave possessions here to the abbey of *Gerondon*^b. It has been always famous for its excellent lime, which is of such repute for water-works, that much of it is exported to *Holland*. It becomes so hard, that it is said even to exceed the hardness of the stone above taken notice of. It lies in thin strata; the first under the earth is yellow, and below this are several others of blue stone, about six inches thick, and about two feet asunder. Both sorts are dug out, piled up in the form of a cone, and burnt. The burning one of these heaps takes up two days and three nights. The demand for it has encreased within these few years in a very great degree. Two fossils have been lately found here, one with the impresson of a fish, the other has the resemblance of a head of some animal. They were found in a bed of clay, near the surface of the earth. Some sea shells have been also found^c.

At this place is an hospital for old batchelors and widowers; a foundation not very common.

^z *Dugd. Bar.* v. 1. p. 45. ^a *Willis's Cath.* v. 3. p. 301.

^b *Dugd. Mon.* v. 1. p. 768. ^c *Throsby*, v. 6. p. 67.

On extending the inclosures in this country, many of the old ones are broken up, and it is found good husbandry so to do. They lime them, and in three or four years lay them down again. The lime for manure is chiefly burnt at *Grace Dieu*, some miles off, where was an abbey founded by *Roefia de Verdon* in the 27 *Hen.* 3.^d

Pursuing the road, some hills covered with wood present themselves on the left, and near them is *Switbland*, the seat of Sir *John Danvers*, of a very ancient family, and possessed of a large estate. There is here a slate quarry, the property of the Earl of *Stamford*, but the slates are not equal in goodness to those of *Westmoreland* and *Cumberland*. More on the left, the forest hills of *Charnwood* are seen, where coal is got. This forest extends about ten miles in length and six in width, and is now without a tree in the uninclosed parts of it, tho' in the memory of an old man, known to one who was alive in 1777, a squirrel might have been hunted in it from tree to tree for six miles together, without touching the ground.

Come to *Loughborough*, an old market town, which has twice given the title of

^d *Dugd. Mon.* v. 1. p. 933.

baron to the family of *Hastings*. The first time to *Edward*, third son of *George*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, to whom the manor and title were given by *Queen Mary*, in reward for his powerful and timely assistance to her against his neighbour the Duke of *Suffolk*, father of the Lady *Jane Grey*. She conferred the garter, and several high posts on him; and such was his attachment to her, that on her death he retired from the world to an hospital which he had built at *Stoke-Pogeis*, in *Bucks*, where he died without issue. *Charles I.* gave the title to *Henry Hastings*, second son of the Earl of *Huntingdon*, for an equally faithful, tho' less successful, adherence to him; he also died without issue^c. In 1781 the title was given to *Alexander Wedderburn*, Esq. on his being made chief justice of the Common Pleas; a gentleman whose abilities at the bar and in the senate are well known. The manor was given by *Edw. 4.* to *William Hastings*, his faithful adherent, who assisted him in his escape from *Middleham*, and now belongs to his descendant the Earl of *Huntingdon*. This *William* was rewarded with the stewardship of a great number of manors, was made constable of

^c *Camd.* v. 1. p. 416.

Leicester, Donington, and Nottingham castles, ranger of Leicester Forest, and the parks called Leicester Feyth, Barow Park, and Fooley Park, warden of Shirewood, chief forester of Needwood and Duffield, and surveyor of that honor, and had grants of the manors of Donington and Barow, and was made a baron^f. In short, Edward seems to have thought he could never do enough for him. His attachment did not cease with the death of that king; he retained the same affection for his sons, and lost his life in consequence, Richard thinking it necessary to remove him out of his way. 'Tis pity that an example of such firm friendship should be stained by the inhuman murder of the unfortunate young prince, the son of Hen. 6. (who was basely stabbed in cold blood at Tewksbury by this Hastings, and others) and by his connivance at least, at the beheading of Rivers and Grey, by Richard, at Pomfret castle. The story is well known, that as Hastings was going to that council in the Tower, from which he never returned, he exulted in the thought that his enemies were at that very time suffering at Pomfret.

^f *Dugd. Bar. v. i. p. 580, &c.*

H

A few



A few years ago the river *Soar* was made navigable from hence to the *Trent*, which it falls into, near *Cavendish* bridge.

Mr. *Meynell's* famous fox-hunt, established at *Quarndon*, (between *Mountsorrell* and this place) is no small emolument to the town in the season. The hounds are kept by subscription, but that gentleman permits his servant to accommodate as many of his friends as his house will hold with apartments, where they are furnished with dinners, and all provisions, as at any public place. Many of those who attend the hunt, and cannot get apartments in the house, or are strangers, come to the inns, and great numbers of hunters are also kept here. The company on a field day is very numerous, and they go out with as much ceremony as to court, their hair being always dressed.

On the left of *Loughborough* is a neat white house of Mr. *Tate*, on the rising ground towards the forest. A little beyond is *Gerondon Park*, bought by Serjeant *Phillips* of the Duke of *Buckingham* for Judge *Jefferies*, but the serjeant liked the purchase so well, that he kept it for himself. The duke, however, cut down 5000*l.* worth of timber before he would execute the conveyance.

veyance. One of the serjeant's family, who died a few years ago, left it to his widow for her life; she married Sir *William Gordon*, who now lives here. It was an abbey of the *Cistercian* order, founded by *Robert*, Earl of *Leicester* (the founder of *Leicester* abbey) in 15 *Hen.* 2. and was valued at 159*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ on the survey by *Hen.* 8.^e

A little farther, at *Disbley*, on a farm belonging to this estate, lives Mr. *Bakewell*, whose improvements in the breed of cattle and in farming, are well known to every lover of husbandry. There is a small church or chapel here, formerly belonging to the abbey of *Gerondon*, to which this parish was appropriated^b, and it is now a curacy in the gift of Sir *William Gordon*.

Go thro' *Kegworth*, a large village with a handsome church; beyond this you may leave the turnpike road and go to *Donnington Park*, the seat of Lord *Huntingdon*, and come into the road again at *Cavendish* bridge.

At the village of *Donnington* are some small remains of the castle, built by the first Earls of *Leicester*, as *Camden* saysⁱ; but it afterwards belonged to *Roger de Laci*,

^e *Dugd. Mon.* v. 1. p. 768. ^b *Willis's Catb.* v. 3. p. 301.

ⁱ *V* 1. p. 417.

constable of *Chester*, and on his death, in 15 *John*, was retained in the hands of the king, who, however, the next year, restored it to *John*, son and heir of *Roger*; *Edmund*, son of this *John*, had a grant of free warren, 35 *H.* 3. and *Henry*, son of *Edmund*, enjoyed it, having a grant of a market here in the 6 *E.* 1. On the death of *Henry*, it descended to *Alice*, his daughter and heir, wife of *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaster*, and who, outliving her husband, gave up her right in it to the king in 16 *E.* 2.^k It remained in the crown when *Leland* visited it^l. In the reign of Queen *Elizabeth* it was the property of *Robert*, Earl of *Essex*, who sold it to the *Hastings*^m. At this time the castle was destroyed and the house builtⁿ. On the survey made by *Hen.* 8. an hospital here was returned worth 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year^o.

The park is about a mile beyond the village; the house is small, and has nothing in it worth seeing. *Weston Cliff*, on the *Trent*, which runs below, has furnished a view for one of *Smith's* prints.

Returning to the village, you come to the handsome bridge over the *Trent*, which

^k *Dudg. Bar.* v. 1. p. 101, 103, 104, 106.

^l *Itin.* v. 1. p. 18.

^m *Camd.* v. 1. p. 417.

ⁿ *Tbrosby*, v. 2. p. 48.

^o *Dugd. Mon.* v. 1. 1041.

is called *Cavendish Bridge*, from the *Devonshire* family, who built it in the room of a very inconvenient ferry which used to be here; the toll is taken the same as used to be at the ferry, and is half a crown for a chaise. The stone used in it, was brought from a quarry about three miles off.

Near this place the great *Staffordshire* navigation joins the *Trent*, and by means of that, and the Duke of *Bridgewater's* canals, there is water carriage from *Liverpool* and *Manchester* to *Hull*. There is a branch from the *Staffordshire*, which goes off between *Stone* and *Ridgley*, by *Wolverhampton* and *Kidderminster*, to the *Severn*, and another to *Birmingham*.

These undertakings are truly stupendous, and strongly mark the spirit of enterprize which is so much the character of the present age. The advantages to trade are immense, and in other respects are very great to the country thro' which the canals pass.

The first part of this great work may be said to have been begun by the Duke of *Bridgewater* about 1759; for the small attempts which had been before made on the *Weaver* and the *Irwell*, were carried on with so little spirit, as hardly to deserve notice. His grace has pursued the scheme ever since

with unremitting attention. Instead of employing his time and money in the fashionable dissipations of the age, he gave up both to an undertaking great in the design, and most beneficial to the public in the execution, but attended with difficulties which would have been insuperable to one of less spirit or fortune than his grace, and to less abilities than those he was so fortunate to find in his workmen, amongst whom Mr. *Brindley* stands foremost. When a great fortune comes into such hands, such an application of it reflects additional lustre on the noble owner!

It was the duke's great happiness to meet with a man of Mr. *Brindley's* genius, which broke out like the sun from a dark cloud, he having been totally destitute of education; it was no less advantageous to the public, that under such a patron, Mr. *Brindley* was called forth and encouraged. He began this difficult work, but other very ingenious men have assisted in carrying it on, particularly Mr. *Morris* and Mr. *Gilbert*. Nor did Mr. *Brindley*, with a littleness too common, endeavor to conceal his discoveries in mechanics; he has readily made them public, and has reared men whose abilities are now distinguished. The
difficul-

difficulties attending these undertakings, only served to stimulate the managers, and their perseverance has overcome them all.

This navigation of the duke's begins at his coal-pits by *Worsley-mill*, and goes to *Manchester* one way, and another by *Altrincham* and *Haulton*, to *Runcorn-gap*, on the *Mersey*, and crossing that river, to *Liverpool*, besides a cut from between *Stretford* and *Altrincham* to *Stockport*.

At *Worsley-mills*, it is carried a mile and half, or more, under ground, to the very places where the coal is dug, and by means of bridges, or rather aquæducts, is carried across the navigable rivers *Irwell* and *Mersey*. This subterraneous passage carries off the water from the coal works, which used to be drawn out by engines at a very great expence, and at the same time supplies water for the canal.

So far I cannot omit mentioning the duke's works, tho' out of the course of my present journey, as they gave birth to that great canal which I mentioned to fall into the *Trent*, near *Cavendish Bridge*. Of this I shall say a little more. It was set on foot in 1765 by *Earl Gower*, and many other gentlemen of *Staffordshire*, and the neighbouring counties, under the direction

of Mr. *Brindley* and Mr. *Smeaton*. The first estimate was 101,000*l.* afterwards enlarged to more than 150,000*l.* which was raised without difficulty. This canal extends from the *Mersey* to the *Trent*, communicating with the Duke of *Bridge-water's*, and passes by or near *Northwich*, *Middlewich*, *Burslem*, *Newcastle*, *Trentham*, *Stone*, *Stafford*, and *Burton*, to *Cavendish Bridge*, besides having cuts to *Litchfield* and *Birmingham*, and is 28 feet broad, and four feet and an half deep in general. At *Harecastle*, in *Staffordshire*, on the borders of *Cheshire*, a tunnel 12 feet high, and eight feet 10 inches wide, is cut thro' a great hill more than a mile in length. Half a mile on each side this hill the canal is of an extraordinary dimension, which will be a reservoir for the water that flows out of the hill in great abundance, both ways, falling north and south. The expence of this cut was estimated at 10,000*l.* of the canal from the *Trent* to *Harecastle*, 700*l.* a mile, and from *Harecastle* to the other termination, 1000*l.* a mile.

From *Cavendish Bridge*, it is eight miles to *Derby*; this town furnishes several matters well worthy observation. It stands on the river *Derwent*, and has a very spacious market-

market-place, in which is the town hall, where the assizes are held, and an assembly room, lately furnished in an handsome manner by the Duke of *Devonshire*. The tower of *All Saints* church, built in the time of *H. 8.* is lofty, and of excellent architecture. The body, which was rebuilt by *Gibbs* about 50 years ago, is large and uncommonly handsome. The iron screen before the communion-table, the work of a man now living, is of great lightness and beauty. A grave-stone, with the date of MCCCC, for *John Lowe*, a clergyman of this church, was lately dug up*. The monuments of the *Cavendishes* have no beauty in them, but one of them is for a most remarkable lady, *Elizabeth*, Countess of *Shrewsbury*, who erected it in her life time. She was daughter of *John Hardwick*, Esq. of *Hardwick*, in this county, and at length became coheir to her brother. She was married very young, in the reign of *H. 8.* to a gentleman of the name of *Barley*, who died without issue, and left her a very considerable estate. She then married Sir *William Cavendish*, who by his fidelity to Cardinal *Wolsey* in his fall, recommended him-

* This church was collegiate, and at the suppression was valued at 38*l.* 14*s.* *Mon. v. 1.* 1039.

There was also a nunnery here, and some small foundations besides,

self to *Henry 8.* by him she had three sons, and surviving him, married Sir *William St. Lo*, and becoming again a widow, had for her fourth husband *George Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*. On each of the last marriages she took care to have large estates settled on her and her heirs; and having no issue by any of her husbands, except Sir *William Cavendish*, those estates, as well as her own, centered in her son *William*, created Baron *Cavendish*, of *Hardwick*, and afterwards, by *Ja. 1.* Earl of *Devonshire*. She founded and endowed well an hospital near the east end of the church, for twelve poor people, which has lately been rebuilt by the duke in an handsome manner.

Whether her former husbands led very easy lives with her, does not appear, but *Camden*, as quoted by *Dugdale*, tells us that the Earl of *Shrewsbury* fared badly. In speaking of him, he says, that “in
 “ those ambiguous times (i. e. Queens
 “ *Mary* and *Elizabeth*) he so preserved
 “ himself against all outward machina-
 “ tions, calumnies at court, and the mis-
 “ chievous practices of his second wife, for
 “ full fifteen years, as that he thereby de-
 “ served no less honor for his fidelity and
 “ prudence, than he did for his fortitude
 “ and valor^p.”

^p *Dugd. Bar. v. 1. p. 333.*

In the last rebellion the Pretender pushed forward as far as this town, and kept his court in a house belonging to Lord *Exeter*, the back of which looks towards the river; but meeting with a cold reception in *England*, he returned towards *Scotland*.

The famous silk mill on the river here, was erected in 1719 by Sir *Thomas Lombe*, who brought the model out of *Italy*, where one of this sort was used, but kept guarded with great care. It was with the utmost hazard, and at a great expence of time and money, that he effected it. There are near 100,000 movements, turned by a single wheel, any one of which may be stopped independent of the rest. Every time this wheel goes round, which is three times in a minute, it works 73,728 yards of silk. By this mill the raw silk brought from *Valencia* in *Spain*, *Italy*, or *China*, is prepared for the warp. At one end of this building is a mill on the old plan, used before this improvement was made, where the silk is fitted, in a coarser manner, for the shoot. These mills employ about 200 persons of both sexes, and of all ages, to the great relief and advantage of the poor. The money given by strangers is put into a box, which is opened the day after *Michaelmas Day*,

Day, and a feast is made; an ox is killed, liquor prepared, the windows are illuminated, and the men, women and children employed in the work, drest in their best array, enjoy in dancing and decent mirth, a holiday, the expectation of which lightens the labor of the rest of the year. It is customary for the inhabitants of the town, and any strangers who may be there, to go to see the entertainment; and the pleasure marked in the happy countenances of these people is communicated to the spectators, and contributes to the provision for the ensuing year.

The china manufactory is not less worthy of notice. Under the care of Mr. *Duesberry*, it does honour to this country. Indefatigable in his attention, he has brought the gold and the blue to a degree of beauty never before obtained in *England*, and the drawing and coloring of the flowers are truly elegant. About 70 hands are employed in it, and happily, many very young, are enabled to earn a livelihood in the business.

Another work is carried on here, which, tho' it does not employ so many hands, must not be passed without observation. The marbles, spars and petrifications, which
abound

abound in this county, take a fine polish, and from their great variety, are capable of being rendered extremely beautiful. Two persons are engaged in this business, and make vases, urns, pillars, columns, &c. as ornaments for chimney-pieces, and even chimney-pieces themselves.

A mile above *Derby* is *Little Chester*, the *Derventio* of the *Romans*. It was of the same size as *Manceter*, 120 paces long, 80 broad. Within the wall, in what are now pastures, foundations of houses have been found, wells curbed with good stone, coins, and earthen pipes. Remains of a bridge are said to have been seen near this place. A little beyond it is *Darley Hall*, a handsome house, the seat of Mr. *Holden*, to which there is a pleasant walk from the town. At this place there was a monastery of canons regular of the order of St. *Augustin*, founded in the time of *Henry* the by *Hugh* the priest, dean of *Derby*, who gave to *Albinus*, and his canons of St. *Helen's*, near *Derby*, all his land at *Little Derby*, to make there a church and habitation for him and his canons^a. The priory of *Derby*, founded by *Robert Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*, temp. *Hen.* 2. was translated hither^r. At

^a *Dugd. Mon.* v. 2. p. 230.

^r *Dugd. Bar.* v. 1. p. 259.

the suppression it was valued at 258*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*^s Some part of the walls are to be seen in an outhouse, and in some cottages, and a building belonging to the mill below.

Tho' it is not doubted that the *Romans* had a station at *Little Chester*, yet there has been much doubt whether there was any road from thence to *Chesterfield*, or whether the latter was a station^t. It was reserved for the industry and ingenuity of Mr. *Pegge* to ascertain these facts, the latter of which he seems to have done very clearly. He states the road to come out of *Staffordshire*, over *Eggington-beath*, by *Little-over*, *Nun-green*, and down *Darley-slade*, to the river, where was the bridge; he traces it over *Morley-moor*, by *Horsley* park; near a *Roman* camp on *Pentrich* common to *Okerthorp*; near *Kendall's* inn at *Alfreton*, *Shirland-ball*, *Higham*, thro' *Stretton* (the name of which bespeaks its situation on a road), *Clay-cross*, *Egstew* farm, and *Tupton-moor*; from thence it points to *Sir Henry Hunloke's* avenue, and directly to *Chesterfield*. Mr. *Pegge* particularly describes several places where it was very visible in 1760 for a considerable length together, between *Little Chester* and *Tupton-moor*, but can trace

^s *Mon. v. 1. p. 1039.*

^t *Salmon's Survey, p. 540.*

it no further, the country having been long in tillage. He guesses the station at *Chesterfield* to have been *Topton*, or *Topton-hill*^u.

About two miles and an half from *Derby*, in the road to *Buxton*, is *Kedleston*, the seat of Lord *Scarsdale*, which may properly be called the glory of *Derbyshire*, eclipsing *Chatsworth*, the ancient boast of the county. It was built from the designs of Mr. *Robert Adam*. The front is magnificent and beautiful, the apartments elegant, and at the same time useful, a circumstance not always to be met with in a great house. It is the ancient seat of the *Curzon's*, a family of great antiquity, wealth, and interest in this county. This house has been built by the present lord (created *Lord Scarsdale* in 1761) partly on the spot where the old house stood, but the ground has been so much altered, that there is no resemblance of what it was. In the front stood a village with a small inn for the accommodation of those who came to drink of a medicinal well, which has the virtues of the *Harrowgate* water^x;

^u *Roman roads in Derbyshire investigated.*

^x This is the strongest sulphur water in *Derbyshire* at the spring head, but will not bear carriage.

a rivulet

a rivulet turned a water-mill, and the high road went by the gate. The village is removed (not destroyed, as is too often done) the road is thrown to a considerable distance, out of sight of the house, the scanty stream is encreased into a large piece of water, and the ground disposed in the finest order.

The entrance from the turnpike road is thro' a grove of noble and venerable oaks (something hurt by a few small circular clumps of firs planted amongst them), after which, crossing a fine lawn, and passing the water by an elegant stone bridge, of three arches, a gentle ascent leads to the house.

The front, built of white stone, is extensive; in the centre is a flight of steps leading to a portico, consisting of six Corinthian pillars, three feet in diameter, which support a pediment decorated with statues. On each side a corridore connects a pavilion with the body of the house, forming the two wings, the whole front being 360 feet. The steps lead into a magnificent hall, behind which is a circular saloon. On the left are a music-room, drawing-room, and library, and at the end of the corridore, the private apartments of Lord and Lady *Scarsdale*, and their young family.

family. On the right of the hall are the dining-room, state dressing-room; and bed-chamber, and another dressing-room, the kitchen, and offices.

On each side of the hall are eight fluted pillars of variegated marble of the country, and two at each end, of the Corinthian order, 25 feet high, two feet six inches in diameter. This room is 60 feet by 30 within the columns, 67 feet three inches by 42 within the walls, 47 to the top of the window; between the columns are fine antique statues in niches, over which are basso relievo's in compartments, crowned with festoons; the cieling coved and richly ornamented with paintings and relievo's in the antique taste; in the centre is a window, by which the whole receives light. The pannels of the doors are of the paper manufacture of Mr. *Clay*, of *Birmingham*, highly varnished, and the paintings well executed.

The saloon is 42 feet diameter, 54 feet six inches high, 24 feet six inches to the cornice, crowned with a dome, which lights the room. Over the doors are four paintings by *Morland*, and there are some statues in niches.

The music-room is 36 feet by 24, and 22 high. In this room is the triumph of *Bacchus*, a large and capital piece by *Luca Giordani*, a fine head by *Rembrandt*, and other pieces by *Bassan*, *Horizonti*, &c.

From this room a corridore, hung with elegant prints, leads to the family apartments. The breakfast-room is painted from the antique in the baths of *Dioclesian*.

The grand drawing-room is 44 feet by 28, and 28 high, with a coved cieling; the furniture blue damask. A Venetian window and four door-cases are ornamented with small Corinthian columns of alabaster. In this room, as indeed in all the others, are many capital pictures. *Raphael*, *Claude*, *Guido*, *Cuyp*, &c. are amongst the masters.

The library is of the same size and height as the music-room. In this room, over the chimney, is a piece of *Rembrandt*, which beggars all description. It is the story of *Daniel* brought before *Nebuchadnezzar* to interpret his dream, and contains eight or nine small whole length figures. The composed majesty of the king, who is seated in a chair of state; the astonishment and terror of his great men sitting near him; the earnestness of *Daniel* kneeling before him, and
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in short the whole piece is, beyond expression, striking.

From this room cross the saloon into the state dressing-room and bedchamber, with a servant's room behind. The two former hung with blue damask, the bed of the same, with gold lace, supported by palm-trees of mahogany, carved and gilt. The bed-room is 30 feet by 22, 20 high.

The dining parlor is 36 feet by 24, 20 high, the cieling adorned with paintings. The centre represents Love embracing Fortune, by *Morland*; four circles, by *Zucchi*, represent the four quarters of the world; and four squares, by *Hamilton*, the four seasons. The corridore on this side, which is used as a chapel, leads to a gallery overlooking the kitchen, which is 48 feet by 24, and lofty, with this significant motto over the chimney, *Waste not, Want not*.

The principal stair-case, leading out of the hall to the attic story at this end, conducts to eight apartments for visitors, most, if not all of which, have a bed-room, dressing-room, and servant's room.

The church, which is not at all seen in the approach, stands close to the west end of the house; the old pun of *Wee shall* remains on the *dye-all*.

From the principal front of the house, which is the north, the eye is conducted by a beautiful slope to the water, which is seen tumbling down a cascade, encircling an island planted with firs, and at the bridge falling over rough rocks, and then forming a large river, on which is a yacht. Below is a small rustic building over the well and bath, which are used by many persons, who are accommodated at an inn, built by his lordship in the road, and from which a pleasant walk thro' the park leads to the bath.

In the back front of the house is the pleasure ground, stretching up to the edge of the rising ground, on which is a fine and extensive plantation, beginning to shew itself in great beauty. The walk is about three miles in the whole.

Of all the houses I ever saw, I do not recollect any one which so completely pleased me as this did, and the uncommon politeness and attention of the housekeeper who shewed it, added not a little to the entertainment.

Go out of the park the same way, and turning on the left, go by *Weston*, *Ayrton*, and *Wirksworth*, to *Matlock*. From *Weston*, turning off to *Ayrton*, the road is good, and
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the country beautiful; the inclosures on the sides of the hills, which run in all directions, some in corn, some in pasture, form a very pleasing scene. From *Ayrton* to *Wirksworth* the road is very indifferent, but I believe it would have proved better if I had gone forward after passing *Ayrton*, instead of turning, as I did, on the right.

There is another way by *Duffield*, which leads into the turnpike road from *Derby* to *Matlock*, by turning on the left on leaving the park, and then taking the first road on the right; but neither of these are good for a carriage, and the best way is to go back towards *Derby* into the turnpike road.

Pass thro' *Duffield*, a village where was formerly one of the castles of *Robert Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*, which he held against *Hen. 2.* but was compelled to surrender it, and it was demolished². Whether there is any vestige of it now I do not know. There was then a forest called *Duffield* forest³.

Soon after coming on this turnpike, begin to ascend the hills, which are in general barren on the outside, marked with heaps of rubbish thrown out by the miners, but interspersed with some pleasant dales and woods.

² *Dugd. Bar.* v. 1. p. 259.

³ *Arch.* v. 2. p. 278.

This road leaves *Wirksworth* on the left, which is a pretty large town in a bottom, where is a great market for lead, and a hall is built for holding the miners' courts. This manor, with that of *Ashburn*, was given by King *John* to *William Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*, whose descendant *Robert* lost this and all his other great estates by his reiterated perfidy to *Hen. 3.* who at length seized them, and gave them to his son *Edmund Crouchback*, Earl of *Lancaster*, from whom this descended to *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*^b, and now remains part of that dutchy. Here was formerly a very pleasant and pure warm spring, but in digging for lead they lost it, and have now two warm brooks, being old floughs made to drain the water from their works, which bring down small lead, tho' the works have been ended many years, and are not fit for drinking^c. There are two chalybeate springs here, one in a meadow called *Fishpool-flat*, which is like *Pyrmont* water^d. The rocks begin hereabouts to shew themselves in a thousand romantic shapes.

At the bottom of a long hill, called *Cromford*, is a village of the same name; a

^b *Arch.* v. 2. p. 285. ^c *Short, Pref.* p. 14. ^d *Ib.* p. 276.

large handsome inn was built here in 1778. The right hand road goes to *Nottingham*, the left to *Matlock*, crossing a little stream that comes from *Bonsal* in its way to the *Derwent*, which it falls into just below, after turning a mill for spinning cotton, invented by one Mr. *Arkwright*, who has a patent for it, and in conjunction with some other persons, carries on the business with great advantage to himself and the neighbourhood. It employs about 200 persons, chiefly children; and to make the most of the term for which the patent was granted, they work by turns, night and day. Another mill, as large as the first, is building here, new houses are rising round it, and every thing wears the face of industry and chearfulness. A third is built at *Bakewell*, another at *Calver*. Mr. *Arkwright* was bred a barber, but true genius is superior to all difficulties, even those of education, and happily he found men of spirit to supply that money which he wanted to carry his schemes into execution. The undertaking amply repays them for their confidence.

The manor of *Matlock*, with those of *Bonsal*, *Wirksworth*, and many others, were part of the great estate of the *Ferrers*, Earls

of *Derby*; and in 36 *H. 3.* Earl *William* obtained a charter of free warren in them, amongst others^e.

How different is the appearance of this place now, from what it was some years ago, when it was only noticed by the traveller as “the habitation of a few grovers, who dug for lead ore, and whose huts were not bigger than hogsties!”^f And yet, beautiful as it is now, that description was then a true one. The grandfather of a man whom I saw in 1780, worked at the first building over the old bath, and no carriage had then ever passed through the dale; indeed none could have passed, the rocks at that time extending too near the edge of the river. The waters became known about the year 1698, when the bath was built and paved by the reverend Mr. *Fern*, of *Matlock*, and Mr. *Heyward*^g, of *Cromford*, and put into the hands of *George Wragg*, who to confirm his title, took a lease of it of the several lords of the manor for ninety-nine years, paying them a fine of 150*l.* and an annual rent of six-pence a-piece. He then built a few small rooms adjoining to the bath, which were but a poor conve-

^e *Dugd. Bar. v. 1. p. 262.*

^f *England's Gazetteer.*

^g *Short, p. 80.*

nience for strangers ; but his lease and property were sold about the year 1730 to Mr. *Smith* and Mr. *Pennell*, of *Nottingham*, for near one thousand pounds. They erected two large commodious buildings, with stables, coach-house, &c. made a coach road along the river side from *Cromford*, and opened a better horse-way from the bath to *Matlock-bridge*, which is now made a very good turnpike road. Mr. *Pennell* afterwards bought Mr. *Smith's* part, and dying about 1733, left it to his daughter. It is now the joint property of several persons^h.

The bath is twenty yards above the river, and from it to the top of the rocks on the west side of the house is 120 yards perpendicular, where stand some small cottages. From these are several grass closes on another ascent, which afterwards becomes steep and rugged, and rises almost to a level with the top of *Masson*, whose summit is 250 yards above the *Derwent*. On the north and west sides of the bath rise *Westups-hills*, twenty yards above the *High Torr*, on the lower and south part of which is a

^h By *Fahrenheit's* thermometer, the temperature of common water is 48°, *Matlock* bath 68°, *Buxton* bath 82°, vital heat 96°, King's bath at *Bath*, 114°, boiling water 212°. *Whitehurst's Theory*, p. 109.

small grove, with dry meadows, houses, mines, &c. and above these is a rugged, stony ascent, on the top of which *Proud Masson* raises his lofty head, about one hundred fathoms above the summit of *Matlock High Torr*. On the west side of the bath is another steep and almost inaccessible ascent of crags and rocks, above which are some houses and inclosures, and at the top of them a plain, commanding a very large prospect, except on the north side, where it is bounded by *Masson*ⁱ. From this plain are seen some parts of *Staffordshire* and *Cheshire*, with several towns, villages, &c.

All the warm waters spring up from between 15 and 30 yards above the level of the river; higher or lower the springs are cold, and only common water. There are several warm springs, besides a current of warm water from a mine called *Balls-eye*, which was a natural grotto formerly filled with ore, and produced very great quantities of lead.

All along this course of warm waters, from their first eruption down to the river, are vast heaps of petrifications^k, which are soft before they are exposed to the air, and very light, but afterwards turn to a smoaky

ⁱ *Short*, p. 71, 72.

^k *Ibid.* p. 74.

blue color, become very hard, and are used in building. Any strong acid dropt on them, raises a great fermentation, and turns them to a jelly¹. Whilst the waters retain their warmth and motion, few or no petrifications are found, but when they begin to lose their warmth and motion, the petrifications are found.

All the warm waters dropping from the roofs of small grottoes hereabouts, form little pillars or prisms of various shapes, such as bones of all sorts, hartshorns, corals, and faint representations of some parts of animals^m; but those above ground form another sort of petrifications, by incrustation at first, but it afterwards destroys the body on which it is gathered, retaining the perfect shape of it, as mosses, grass, leaves, sticks, &c. There is a notion that the petrifying quality is not so strong now as it used to be.

The *Bath* water, and all these tepid springs, are very clear, and have no steam except in a cold morning, or in winter; nor do they throw up great bubbles of air like the *Buxton* watersⁿ, which contain more sulphur and mineral spirit^o.

¹ *Short*, p. 86.

ⁿ *Ibid.* p. 81.

^m *Ibid.* p. 77.

^o *Ibid.* p. 88.

These

These waters are lighter than *Bristol* water by near a grain in a pint, and are good in hectic fevers, want of appetite, and many other cases ^p.

Two miles south-west, is *Middleton Bath*, which rises close by the south side of *Bonsal* brook, at the foot of a very high, steep mountain, one mile from *Middleton*, two from *Wirksworth*; it is 16 yards long, seven broad, and two deep. It is continually bubbling up with great force, and immediately empties itself into the brook. It is chiefly used to cure mangey horses and dogs, but is fit to be employed to much greater purposes ^q.

The entrance of *Matlock Dale* from *Cromford*, is by a passage cut thro' the rock, which makes a very striking appearance. From hence it is about a mile

^p *Short*, p. 91.

^q *Ibid.* p. 92.

Dr. *Percival* has given the following comparative view of the different temperatures of *Bath*, *Buxton*, *Bristol*, and *Matlock* waters, measured by *Fahrenheit's* thermometer.

<i>Bath</i> —King's-bath pump	112°
Hot-bath pump	114½°
Cross-bath pump	110°
<i>Bristol</i> Hot-well pump	- 76°
<i>Buxton</i> Bath	- - - 82°
St. <i>Ann's</i> well	- 81°
<i>Matlock</i> Baths	- - - 68°
Spring	- - - 66°

See his experiments on the waters of *Buxton* and *Matlock*.

to

to the *Bath*, the road running by the side of the river, and the dale being in some parts so narrow, that there is little more than room for the road between the river on one hand, and the rocks on the other. In some places it spreads to a greater width; in all, it is a most romantic and beautiful ride. The river is sometimes hid behind trees, sometimes it glides smooth and calm, sometimes a distant fall is heard; here it tumbles over a ledge of rocks, stretching quite across; there it rushes over rude fragments, torn by storms from the impending masses. Each side, but particularly the farther one, is bordered by lofty rocks, generally clothed with wood, in the most picturesque manner. In many places where they seem to be quite perpendicular, and without any earth on them, underwood, ash, and other trees shoot up, growing to the common height.

At *Matlock* are two baths, the old and the new; the new is the first, is a handsome house, and the situation is much pleasanter than that of the other, but the old is much the largest house, and most frequented. Each of them has a bath. The company dine together in a large room at two, and sup at eight, after which there is
music

music for those who choose dancing, or cards for those who prefer them. The charge for dinner is one shilling, and the same for supper; every one drinks what he likes.

A little way from the old bath, a boatman is ready to ferry over to the other side of the river, where he has made a walk on the bank, thro' the wood at the foot of the rocks, as far as the mouth of a lead mine, drained by an engine, which is worked by the river. In this walk two little streamlets are seen on the opposite side, hastening down the bank. One of them falls from a considerable height, but would have a better effect if the regular steps over which it tumbles, were taken away. Returning towards the landing place is an ascent to the top of the rock by about 220 steps, besides several gradual slopes; this is so well managed by different turnings, that tho' the rock is here almost perpendicular, little difficulty is found in gaining the summit; and the wood grows so close to the edge of the path, that there is no room for the least apprehension of danger. About half way up is a seat overlooking the river and country. At the top is a fine pasture ground, sloping from the very edge of the
rock

rock down to a little valley, where a small bend of the river is seen, tho' from the situation of the ground, it appears to be a different one from that which you left below.

Turning to the right a rustic bench is found, from whence is a full view of the whole of that scenery, of which different parts had presented themselves before. A blind path across the inclosures, leads from hence to the cotton-mill.

Between the *Bath* and the village of *Matlock*, the ride is equally romantic with the entrance of the dale; but in one place the rock, from its superior height and boldness, has acquired the name of *Matlock great or high Torr*. It is said the perpendicular height is 140 yards. About half way up it is covered with underwood, without any great trees; the upper part is perpendicular, and almost entirely bare, only here and there is a small tree hanging out of a crevice. The river runs close at the foot, and by the intervention of a ledge of stone, forms a considerable cascade. The strata of stone here, exactly correspond with those on the opposite side of the vale; a proof that some violent convulsion has rent them asunder^r.

^r *Whitehurst*, p. 153.

A little beyond this is the village; the houses scattered on the sides of the hills and in the bottom, the bridge, the church standing single, near the edge of a high rock, yet sheltered by trees, the meadows, the moving machinery of an engine for draining a mine here, and the barren hills in the *Lointain*, form all together a most picturesque and delightful view.

About a mile from *Matlock-bridge*, is a scene fit for the pencil of a *Salvator Rosa*. Take the road to *Chesterfield*, and at the turnpike go off on the right, over a common scattered with large grey stones, when a smelting house called *The Lumbs*, is soon seen. It stands on a point, from which the water falls a great height over the rudest rocks, and has worn a deep hollow, covered with fragments of stone, some of them very large, between which the current finds its way. At the bottom is a little mill, turned by a small branch of the stream, which is conducted by a channel made for that purpose. A little above this mill is the station for seeing the fall.

At this smelting house red lead is made by burning common lead a sufficient time, by which it is reduced in weight as much as 2 or 300 pound in a ton. On the
stones

stones in the common I saw a little of the rock mofs, which is found plentifully at *Dolgelly*, in *Merionethshire*, and carried from thence to *Dublin*, where it is used as a red dye.

Near *Matlock-bridge* are two chalybeate springs, one by the side of the road to *Bakewell*, on the right hand rising the hill; the other, which is stronger, is under a bank in the road to *Alfreton*, by the side of the little stream which comes down from the smelting mill, mentioned above.

In the way to *Bonsal* some pieces of water have been lately formed by dams across the little stream, which runs down that bottom, and on one of them a large corn-mill is built.

There is a pleasant ride on the road to *Nottingham*, the river being on the right, and much wood on the sides of the hills.

On the top of the hill called *Riber*, which is above the church, is a stone, said to have been formerly a rocking stone, called in *Cornwall* a *Logan-stone*, but it is not moveable now; it has a round hole in the top, exactly resembling one which Dr. *Borlase*, in his antiquities of *Cornwall*, has given a print of, plate XI. fig. 4. It is

K

not

not very large, and is placed on two other stones.

At *Birchover* (pronounced *Bircher*) are some very large rocking stones, called *Rou-tar-stones*, in a most extraordinary situation, well worth visiting. The best way is to go thro' *Winster*, keeping the church on the left, when a road up the steep side of a hill on the right, leads to *Bircher*, a small village, at the farther end of which are these stones in an inclosure^s. They are a most wonderful assemblage of rocks, or rather huge stones, piled on one another, forming a hill, which runs in length for seventy yards, or more, from east to west, the north side and west end being nearly perpendicular. You go up at the east end by a moderate ascent, when prodigious masses of stone present themselves, and a passage about six feet high appears, which formerly went under part of them, and came out on the north side, but the middle of it is now fallen in. On the north side, you find some immense stones, which form

^s These must be what are slightly mentioned by *Stukeley*, without ascertaining the place; he speaks of two tumuli on the edges of opposite hills on entering the Peak country, and a hermitage by a great rock, called *Ratcliffe*, on the back of which stones are set up two and two, forming a celtic avenue.

a kind of alcove, seeming as if scooped out for that purpose. Going up to the higher part are two rocking stones, which can be moved by the hand; one of them, supposed to weigh 50 ton, rests on two points of less than a foot diameter each, but there is now earth and grass collected, which cover the stone on which they rest, yet not so as to prevent its being moveable. On the highest stone of all, a round pillar of three joints, with a weather-cock at the top, has been let into such a hole as that which appears in the stone on *Riber*, mentioned above^t. On the north side of one of the upper stones, towards the west end of the hill, a chair is cut, with two arms of very rude workmanship, and a seat for one person on each side of it. One of the uppermost stones measures 37 feet, or more, in length.

When seated in this chair, you see towards the right a single stone on an opposite hill, called the *Eandle*, or *Anvil-stone*; and to the right of that another, called *Thomas's Chair*; on this last there was a few years ago, a stone cut in shape

^t Mr. *Rooke* says, this is a rock-bason, and that there are others here; *Arch.* v. 6. p. 111. where are several views of these rocks.

of a chair, with a seat on each side, but it is now thrown down. Looking to the left, on the points of a high crag, are two upright stones, called *Robinhood's Stride*; a little to the right of them, at the other end of the range, terminating in a heap of loose stones, is *Cratcliff Torr*; south of *Robinhood's Stride* is *Bradley*, or *Bradwell Torr*, where is another shaking stone. This last is probably that which Dr. *Borlase* says he had heard of, as being four yards high, and 12 round. Of the two at *Routar*, he says, the largest is computed to weigh at least 20 ton, and that it is on a karn 20 feet high^u.

At the foot of *Routar*, on the south side, is a house called *Routar-hall*, once the habitation of a gentleman's family, lately belonging to Mr. *Eyre*, of *Derby*, from whom it descended to the present Lady *Massareen*, his daughter; there is also a small chapel. From this house there is a way up to these stones, where part of them is seen in a most extraordinary position; the highest heap of them here forms a face to the west, where they hang over one another almost without support, in the manner of that described by Dr. *Bor-*

^u *Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 182.

lase in plate XI. fig. 5, but much larger. The guide would make you believe that the sacrifices were performed here, and that the marks of fire are still visible on these stones. I cannot say I could see it. The north side at this end consists of vast masses, piled on one another in the same manner, small stones seeming to have been put in to support the large ones. The heap goes further towards the west, but less high, and is terminated by a single square stone placed on some others.

It seems incredible that these stones should have been brought and placed here by any human art, as no engines now known would be equal to the task of bringing and placing them in the position in which they are now seen. Yet when one considers *Stone-benge*, which is beyond doubt the work of art; when we hear what masses of solid stone were carried to *Palmyra*, and raised to a great height, one cannot say it is *impossible* that this should be the work of human hands. Dr. *Borlase* observes*, that the ancients had powers of moving vast weights, of which we have now no idea; whatever knowledge was possessed, was possessed by the *Druids*, and

* *Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 175.

they are supposed to have had so absolute a command of the people^y, that nothing would be wanting to effect what they might design. There are other certain marks of their having been in this neighbourhood. But, after all, may not this heap be the effect of that convulsion which has left such astonishing marks of its violence in this country; and might not the *Druids*, finding the stones here, remove the surrounding earth, and use them as a place of religious worship, taking advantage of the uncommon circumstance of such large stones being moveable by so small a force, to make the multitude believe they were invested with supernatural powers?

Dr. *Borlase* describes a *Tolmên* in *Cornwall*, and another in *Scilly*, to consist of a large orbicular stone, supported by two stones, between which there is a passage, and says they are both in the decline of hills, beneath a large karn of rocks, standing on two natural supporters; he adds afterwards, "Another thing is worthy of
 " our notice in this kind of monuments,
 " which is, that underneath these vast
 " stones, there is a hole or passage be-
 " tween the rocks:" whether this was

^y *Rowland's Mona Antiqua*, p. 67.

used as a sanctuary for an offender to fly to, or to introduce profelytes, novices, people under vows, or about to sacrifice into their more sublime mysteries, he does not determine^z.

The stones on *Routar* do not seem to answer the description of a *Tolmên*, but that on *Bradley Torr* does; the passage, however, might be for a similar purpose.

Cratcliff presents a broad and very lofty perpendicular front of stones, wonderfully large, facing *Winster* and *Elton*; some of the upper ones are worn on the edges, as if jagged, and many of them are marked with seams, probably occasioned by the rain washing away the softer parts: Mr. *Rooke* says, there are four rock-basons on the top. At the western end is a small cave in the rock, open to the south, which was formerly the habitation of a hermit. At the east end of it the figure of our Savior on the cross was carved on the stone, and great part of it is still remaining. On the left of it is a niche. Facing the entrance was a seat, hewed out of the rock. A bed-place seems to have been separated from the rest, the holes remaining in which the posts were probably placed.

^z *Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 174, 176.

On the same range of hill, two stones standing upright in a direct line from one another, have got the name of *Robinhood's Stride*; they are also called *Mock-beggar-ball*, from the resemblance they have to chimnies at each end of a mansion-house, and which, on the north side particularly, might induce the poor traveller to make up to it in hopes of refreshment. Still more west of this, is another craggy rock, which, from the road to *Elton*, seems to hang almost without support.

About half a mile to the north of these rocks, on *Hartle-moor*, or *Stanton-moor*, is a circle of nine upright stones, called the *Nine Ladies*; a little west of this is a single stone, called *The King*; near this are several cairns, some of which have been opened, and bones found in them^a.

On *Bircher-moor*, towards *Bakewell*, I was told there is a similar circle, but the stones not so high as in the other^b.

Going towards *Elton*, the guide shewed me the top of what he called a pillar of 18

^a Mr. *Rooke* says, there was found with bones a large blue glass bead, with orifices not larger than the tip of a tobacco-pipe.

^b Mr. *Rooke* mentions this as being on *Hartle-moor*, half a mile west of the *Nine Ladies*, and having now only six stones.

or 20 feet in height, appearing between the *Eandle-stone* and *Thomas's Chair*, towards *Bakewell*; but at *Bakewell* I could not get any information about it.

About 200 yards north from the *Nine Ladies*, and a quarter of a mile west of the little valley which separates *Hartle-moor* from *Stanton-moor*, Mr. *Rooke* describes a circular work called *Castle Ring*. It has a deep ditch and double vallum; the entrance is very visible on the south-east side, where part of the vallum has been levelled by the plough. The diameter from N. E. to S. W. is 143 feet, from S. E. to N. W. 165 feet. As no coins or *Roman* utensils have been found near it, he says there seems to be grounds to suppose it a *British*, not *Roman*, encampment. Some give it to the *Danes*, who secured themselves some time in *Derbyshire*, after they had driven out the *Saxons*, but its vicinity to many *Druidical* remains, seem to speak it *British*.

This gentleman also mentions three remarkable stones, called *Cat-stones*, on the east side of *Stanton-moor*, at the edge of a declivity, looking over *Darley Dale*; and another near them, called *Gorse-stone*, derived from the *British* word *Gorsed-dau*, which Dr. *Borlase* mentions as a place of
eleva-

elevation used by the *Druids*, from whence they used to pronounce their decrees. He gives also a plan of a small circular work in the middle of *Stanton-moor*, 16 yards diameter, and some remarkable rocks near the village of *Stanton*.

These things my miserable guide gave me no information of when I was there.

On the commons of *Winstor* are several barrows, chiefly of stone, but one of earth was opened about the year 1768, when there were found in it two glass vessels, between eight and ten inches in height, containing about a pint of water, of a light green color, and very limpid. With these was found a silver collar, or bracelet, and other small ornaments, and one of filigree work, of gold, or silver gilt, and set with garnets, or red glass. There were also several square and round beads, of various colors, of glass and earth, and some small remains of brass, like clasps and hinges, and pieces of wood, as if of a little box in which the ornaments had been deposited.

From *Matlock* there are many excursions to be made. That to *Routar*, which I have just mentioned; to *Dovedale*, and

* *Arch. v. 3. p. 274.*

Mr.

Mr. *Porte's*, at *Ilam*; to *Haddon-hall*, *Bakewell*, Mr. *Eyre's*, at *Hassop*, and *Monks Dale*; to *Hardwick-hall*; to *Chatsworth*, and from thence by *Middleton Dale* to *Castleton*, in the high Peak, and so to *Tidswell* and *Buxton*.

The road to *Dovedale* is by *Middleton*, leaving *Wirksworth* on the left; thro' *Brassington*, *Bradburn*, and *Tissington*, into the turnpike-road from *Bakewell* to *Ashbourn*, about two miles and an half from the last place, coming into it at a little public-house called the *Dog and Partridge*; but the traveller must not depend on this house for refreshment. The road to *Dovedale* goes off the turnpike by this house: passing a church on the left, and two or three cottages on the right, you turn on the right into a field, where there is no other track than what is made by the summer visitors; yet in the lower part of this, on the left, the entrance of the dale will be easily found.

Before I enter on a description of *Dovedale*, I must mention that at *Brassington* there is in a large pasture a rock, called *Rainster*, spreading something like a turkey-cock's tail. On the moor, on the right, is a rocky hill, called *Harbury*, from whence
you

you see to a great distance. The moor is covered with rocks of a rough, ragged stone. On this common, some years ago, a *Kyst-vaen* was discovered by a farmer, who cut thro' the barrow to get stone; he broke part of the lid, but found it so troublesome that he desisted, and the rest of it remained perfect, and was visited by the gentleman from whom I had this information. I believe this is the same as is now to be seen on the top of *Miningle-low*, near *Brassington* common, between *Newhaven* and *Winster*. On this spot were several, three of them are now remaining, but partly hid by a plantation of trees, which is surrounded by a wall. They consist of large perpendicular stones set into the ground, and appearing some more, some less above the surface, some close together, others not so, and on the top of them is laid one large flat stone. The most perfect is about nine feet in length, and on the north-east side there is room enough to go down into it. Another less perfect is 13 feet in length.

To return to *Dovedale*; the walk between the rocks begins at a point where the river *Dove* turns a corner of the projecting hills, one of which (on the left) is very

very lofty, and is called *Thorpe Cloud*. Here the horses must be left. Following the course of the stream, you come to the upper part of the dale, called *Mill-dale*, where there is a little public-house by a bridge, which leads towards *Alstonfield*, and the great copper-mine of the Duke of *Devonshire*, called *Eaton Mine*. If you mean to go thither, a guide must be got to take the horses round to the bridge.

Dovedale is in every part deep and narrow, the river running sometimes close to the rocks on one side, sometimes on the other, often barely leaving a foot-path. These rocks, on both sides the water, are of grey limestone, of every wild and grotesque variety of height and shape. Sometimes they stand single, like the fragments of a wall, or the tower of an old castle; sometimes they rise from a broad base in a kind of pyramid, at others, slender like a pinnacle; sometimes plain and perpendicular; sometimes huge masses hang on the upper part, almost without support, and seem to threaten destruction to any one who ventures beneath them. Yew, ash, whiteleaf, and other trees, grow out of the crevices, scattered in various parts, in one place forming a thick wood from the
bottom

bottom to the top. Wood-pigeons, and a great number of hawks are found here; and there is a rabbit-warren, in which 3500 couple are taken in a year, the skins of which sell for about eight shillings a dozen.

After going up a little way, there is on the right a large natural arch in a rock, which stands out single, and has the appearance of a wall; this leads to a cavern in the rock behind, called *Reynard's-hall*, and to another called his *Kitchen*.

Towards the upper end is another large arch and a cavern, called *Foxholes*. Beyond this, a turn on the right leads to a farm-house, called *Hanson Grange*, but the stream will lead to *Mill-dale*. The rocks continue some distance further, and then are lost by degrees, a fragment peeping out here and there after the chain is discontinued.

The *Dove* rises near *Buxton*, in the parish of *Alstonfield*, is here of various width, very clear, deep in some few places, but generally shallow, runs rapidly, and has many small falls, but none of consequence; the bed of it is sometimes overgrown with weeds, and the sides often so, which takes
off

off much of its beauty. It here parts the counties of *Derby* and *Stafford*. Poachers take from five to twenty pounds weight of trout or grayling at a time, and carry them to *Buxton* or *Matlock*, where they sell them for six-pence or eight-pence a pound. Cray-fish are also taken here.

On the top of the rock, opposite the *Foxholes*, cockles, perriwinkles, and other sea-shells are found; shells are also found petrified in the rocks, in several places. On the hill in the road from *Ilam* to *Wetton*, they are digging a crumbly red grit-stone, almost entirely composed of cockle and other shells. On a hill opposite *Reynard's-hall*, in an old mine, a few entrochi are found in the stone; and in the wood beyond is a vein of ruddle, or red ochre, in chinks of the rocks, which is used to mark sheep with, and it will not easily wash out. In it are found chrystals of a coarse red color, of five points, less perfect than those found at *Buxton*, but harder. Lava is said to be seen about *Thorpe* cloud, and in other parts of the dale. From this hill the rocks on the opposite side of the river assume new shapes, and their shadows projected by the setting sun have a fine effect.

This

This scene is romantic and wild, with more of the sublime than the beautiful, but no one of curiosity who is in this part of the country can omit seeing it.

There is a way to go into this dale at the head of it, by going to *Hanson Grange*, which stands at one entrance, or to *Mill-dale* at another; but it cannot be found without a guide, who may be taken from *Tiffington*, where is a seat of the very ancient family of *Fitzherbert*^c. If this is preferred, the horses must be sent round to meet you at coming out, if it is intended to go to *Ashbourn*.

Leaving the dale, on going out of the field turn on the right to Mr. *Porte's*, at *Ilam*. His garden is in a bottom, surrounded by hills, and consists only of a walk round a meadow. The right hand hill is a rock, at the foot of which is the curiosity that attracts the traveller. The rivers *Hamps* and *Manifold* ingulph themselves at a considerable distance from hence, and from each other, the one near six, the other four miles off; the one running north, the other west, yet they come out of the rock in this place within 10 yards

^c The author of the famous law-book, called *Natura Brevium*, was of this family.

of each other, the former from a hole of about four feet deep, the latter from one of 14. They presently join their streams, and receiving that current of the *Manifold* which runs above ground from *Wetton-mill* when there is too much water to be received by the swallows there, run under the name of the *Manifold* into the *Dove*, at no great distance. Some have affected to doubt whether the streams which break out in the garden are really distinct ones, or only different branches of the same; but I was assured by a man of observation, that he has seen at different times one of them swelled by a sudden shower, the other remaining calm, and so of each of them. In this hilly country it is common for a heavy shower to fall in one place, when at a small distance it shall be fair weather.

In the rock above is a seat of which *Congreve* was very fond, and where it is said he wrote his *Old Batchelor*, a play thought at that time to be very witty. The opposite hill rises steep and high, and is covered with a hanging wood, at the foot of which is the channel filled by the *Manifold*, when the cavity in the rocks at *Wetton-mill* will not carry off all the water, but dry in a season of drought. In this

L

channel

channel (up to the mill) are stones which shew a vein of pyrites, the size of a knitting-needle, crossing the stones in various directions. It is said that no others of the sort are found in the neighbourhood. From the upper end of this meadow a conical hill is seen, flat at the top, as if the point was cut off. It seems to stand single, amongst a heap of rude, mishapen mountains, and forms a striking object.

In the garden is a curious engine for supplying the house with water, made by Mr. *Chatterton*, a very ingenious workman at *Derby*. There are two buckets which work themselves, one descending as the other rises, the full one emptying itself into a pipe, which conveys it to the house.

St. *Bertram's* well; his ash-tree growing over it, which the country people used to hold in great veneration, and think it dangerous to break a bough from; or his tomb in the church, which are mentioned by *Plot*^f; I did not hear of it at the place.

About four miles from *Ilam*, in the way to *Ecton-mine*, is the village of *Wetton*, a mile from which is a mill, of which, and the rocks about it, *Smith* has engraved a view, amongst those he has given of this

^f *Natural History of Staffordshire*, p. 207, 409.

country. There is some scenery of rock and water, but it will scarce repay the trouble of a walk. In going to it, you see on the left a large cavern in a high rock, but it has nothing to compensate the labor of going to, and descending from it. In the bottom, a little below the mill, the *Manifold* rushes into some chasms in the foot of the rock, and runs underground till it rises in the garden at *Ilam*. The gardener proved the fact, by putting some corks into the river here, and fixing a net at the place of its emerging at Mr. *Porte's*, where he found them again.

Wetton is a very mean village, the inhabitants employed in mining. It is a poor vicarage of 20*l.* a year, the church served about once a fortnight. This place belongs to the Duke of *Devonshire*, and the land lets from 10 to 40 shillings an acre. The carting at *Ecton-mine* is of much service to the farmers here, who earn a good deal of money by it.

That mine, which is a little beyond, is perhaps the richest copper mine in *Europe*. The hill in which it was found, is about 700 feet perpendicular in height. It was discovered about the year 1739, by a *Cornish* miner, who passing over the hill, ac-

cidentally picked up a bit of the ore. The first adventurers, however, expended more than 13,000*l.* before they got any returns, and several of them gave it up; the second sett were more fortunate. After sinking a shaft of 200 yards deep, and driving an adit, they found great quantities of copper ore, which increased the lower they descended. At the end of their lease, the duke took it into his own hands, and for some years cleared eight or 10,000*l.* a year; but in 1779 and 1780, the demand was so great on account of sheathing the men of war with it (then first used) that he worked it to the extent of 30,000*l.*

This mine in its position differs from any yet discovered in any quarter of the world. The copper does not run in regular courses or veins, but sinks perpendicularly down, widening and swelling out as it descends, in form of a bell.

The miners work six hours at a time for one shilling; women, by task, earn from 4*d.* to 8*d.* a day; girls and boys from 2*d.* to 4*d.* A great number are employed^s.

At the base of the hill is an adit, by which you may go a considerable way into

^s The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1769, p. 59, has a particular account of this mine.

the mountain, but to descend to the lower part, requires a resolution which every one does not possess; and indeed it is a work of hazard to such as are not accustomed to that mode of travelling.

If too much of the day is taken up in this excursion, to return to *Matlock* with convenience (which may be the case by going to *Dovedale* and *Ilam* only) very good accommodations may be had at *Ashturn*; and the celebrated picture of *Raphael's*, at *Okeover*, supposed to have been one of the collection of *Cha. I.*, may be seen the next morning.

The church of *Ashturn* was dedicated to *St. Oswald*, by *Hugh de Patishull*, Bishop of *Coventry*, in 1241, as appears by an inscription on a brass plate, found on repairing the church some years ago^h, which is as follows; Anno ab incarnatione Dni Mccxlj viij^o ke Maij dedicata est hæc eccia & hoc altare consecratum in honore sci Oswaldi regis & martiris a venerabili patre dno Hugone de Patishull Coventrensi Episcopo.

In the Harlein MS. n^o 1486, fo. 49, b. is a copy of this inscription (differing in a few letters only) which is there said to be written in an old Saxon character, in brass,

^h A fac simile of which is in the *Gent. Mag.* Sept. 1772.

in Mr. *Cokayne's* house at *Ashburn*. There is no date to the memorandum.

It is remarkable that the Bishop should be stiled of *Coventry* only.

The manor of *Ashburn* with that of *Wirkesworth* was given by King *John* to *William Ferrers* Earl of *Derby*¹.

Near *Ashburn* is *Bentley*, the seat of the *Beresfords*, who have enjoyed it from the time of the Conquest. In the church is a monument for one of the family, who had 16 sons, eight of which lost their lives in the glorious battle of *Agincourt*.

The ride to *Bakewell* is a very pleasant one, by the *Great Torr* and the village of *Matlock*. On crossing the bridge, keep the river on the left, which accompanies the road a considerable way, sometimes near, sometimes farther off; on the other side of it a variety of hills rise in succession, various in form and colour, some pasture, some corn, some heath. The clergyman's house at *Darley*, snug in the bottom, has a neat and chearful appearance. On several of the hills plantations have been made, which are now getting up, and on others are natural woods. In different dales villages are seen, particularly *Winster*, and innumerable cot-

¹ *Dugd. Bar.* v. 1. p. 260.

tages are scattered on the sides of the hills, which greatly enliven the scene. Culture is generally extended to the tops of the mountains; nor are even the masses of stone, which in many places lie so thick as seemingly to render all attempts of the plough fruitless, able to stop the hand of industry. The miners employ those hours which are not spent in subterraneous work, or necessary refreshment, and that skill which they acquire from their professions, in clearing the ground for the ploughs, and it repays the labor.

At *Roosley Bridge*, the right hand road goes directly to *Chatsworth*; the left, crossing the bridge, to *Bakewell*. About a mile on this side *Bakewell*, *Haddon Hall* presents its venerable front, on the side of a hill, overlooking the little river *Wye*, and some exceeding rich pastures, reckoned the finest in the country. The house is castellated, and consists of two courts, round which the apartments and offices are built. Over the door of the great porch, leading into the hall, are two coats of arms, cut in stone; the one is *Vernon*, the other is *Fulco de Pembridge*, Lord of *Tong*, in *Shropshire*, whose daughter and heir married Sir *Richard Vernon*, and brought him a great estate.

estate. In the south front is a gallery, about 110 feet long, and 17 wide, the floor of which is *said* to have been laid with boards cut out of one oak, which grew in the park. In the middle is a large recess, with a window, and several other great bow windows. In one of them are the arms of *England*, circled with the garter, and surmounted with a crown. In another are those of the Earl of *Rutland*, impaling *Vernon* with its quarterings, and circled with the garter. In the same window are the arms of the Earl of *Shrewsbury*^k, also circled with the garter. In a corner of the first court is the entrance to the chapel, under a low, sharp-pointed arch. In the east window were portraits of many of the *Vernon* family, parts of which still remain, but a few years ago the heads were stolen from them. A date of *Millesimo ccccxxvij* is legible. In the north window the name *Edwardus Vernon*, and his arms, remain; and in a south window is *Willmus Trussell*. In a dark part of the chapel stands the *Roman* altar, dug up near *Bakewell*, on which, ac-

^k Sir *Henry Vernon* married a daughter of *John* the second Earl of *Shrewsbury*. A very curious and accurate description of this house is given by Mr. *King*, in the 6th vol. of the *Archæologia*, p. 346.

according to *Camden*, is the following inscription :

Deo Marti
Braciacæ
Ofitius Cæcilian
Prefect
Tro . . .

V S

The rooms (except the gallery) are dark and uncomfortable, and give no favorable idea of our ancestors taste or domestick pleasures ; yet was this place for ages the seat of magnificence and hospitality. It was at length quitted by its owners, the Dukes of *Rutland*, for *Belvoir Castle*, in *Lincolnshire*.

For many generations it was the seat of the *Vernons*. Prince *Arthur*, son of *Hen. 7*, used to visit Sir *Henry Vernon* at this place. Sir *George*, the last heir male, who lived in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, gained the title of *King of the Peak*, by his generosity and noble manner of living. His second daughter carried this estate in marriage to *John Manners*, second son of the first Earl of *Rutland*, which title afterwards descended to their posterity. For more than 100 years after the marriage this was the principal residence of the family, and the neighbourhood

hood did not feel the loss of their old patrons. So lately as the time of the first Duke of *Rutland* (so created by Queen *Anne*) seven score servants were maintained, and during 12 days after *Christmas*, the house was kept open with the old *English* hospitality. This nobleman was so fond of the country that he rarely left it, and when he married his son to Lord *Russell's* daughter, made it an article in the settlement that she should forfeit part of the jointure if she ever lived in town without his consent. What would a modern lady say to such a stipulation! The character of this nobleman was truly great, and he received the noblest pleasure in the enjoyment of the love and respect of his neighbours, and the blessings of the poor. Can the fashionable round of dissipation, in the town in winter, at the watering places in the summer, afford a heart-felt satisfaction equal to this?

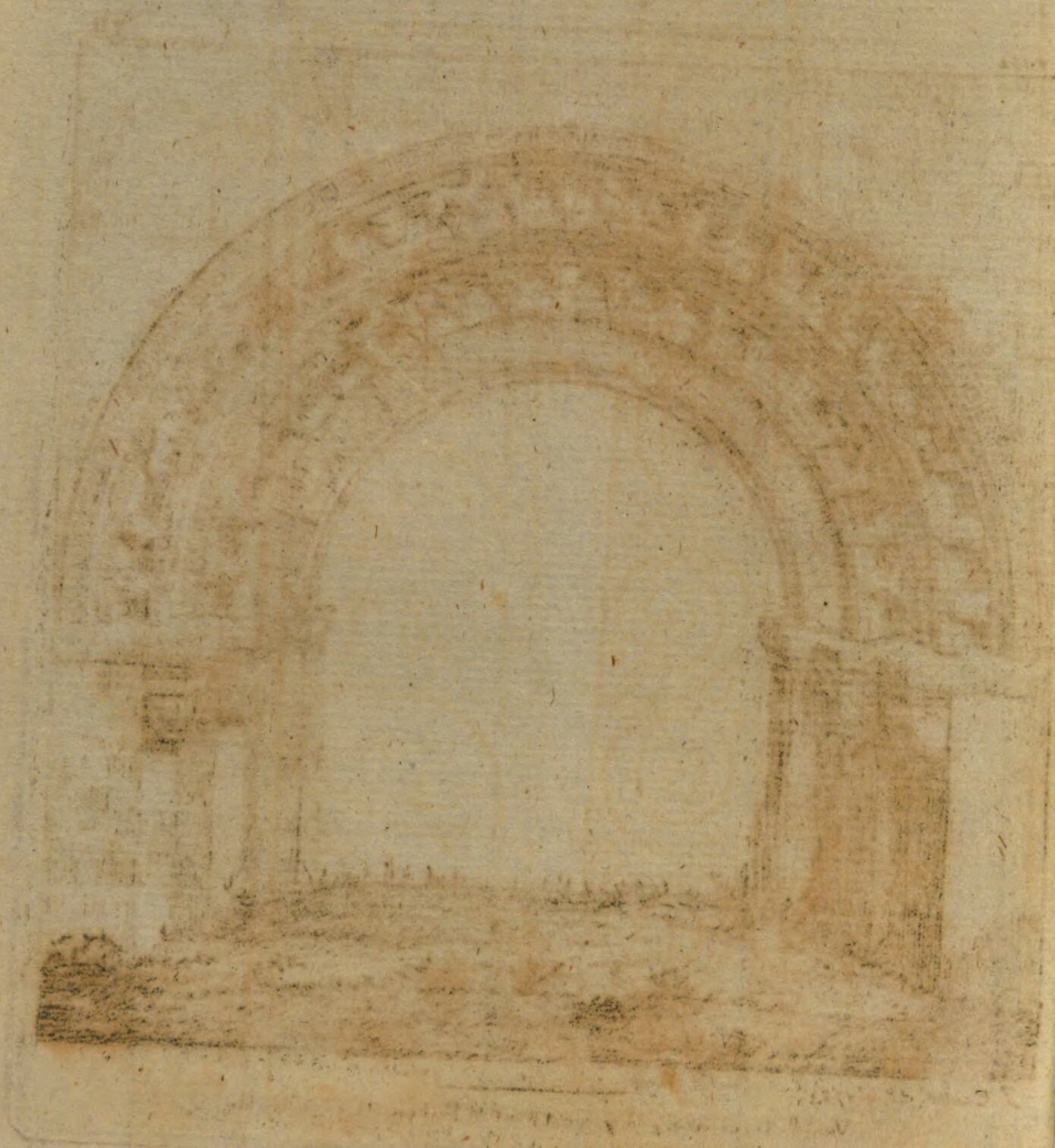
Bakewell is at the foot of the hills; the church with a handsome spire standing on a little eminence makes a good appearance. The font in it is of great antiquity. And at the west end is a *Saxon* arch, exhibited in plate II. In one of the chancels is a raised tomb for Sir *George Vernon* and his two wives,



J. Carter, d. 4. 5. 1782.

Scale  2 feet

View of a Door way on y^e west front of Bakewell c^h Derbyshire.





Jⁿ. Carter d^e. 1782 Views of the East, -----



Fy Croft in Bakerswell churchyard Derbyshire.

wives, with their figures at full length on it; and against the wall are two magnificent monuments of alabaster, one for Sir *John Manners* and *Dorothy* his wife, daughter and coheirefs of Sir *George Vernon*; the other for Sir *George Manners* and his wife (who erected it in her life-time) and their four fons and five daughters, with all their figures. In the east chancel is a small raised tomb of alabaster, for *John Vernon*, fon and heir of *Henry Vernon*, who died 12 Aug. 1477. The letters of the infcription were originally raised, but having been damaged, are now let into the slab, the old form of them being preserved.

In the church-yard is an ancient ftone crofs, faid to have been brought hither from fome other place. Plate III. represents the fculture on it. On the top of Fig. 1. is fomething like St. *George* with the dragon under his horfe's feet.

The houfe which was formerly the Angel Inn, and had a bath in it, is now a private houfe, and the bath is destroyed.

This place is now only a vicarage, worth about 80*l.* a year, being an impropriation to the Dean and Chapter of *Litchfield*; but it is a very extenfive parifh, comprizing feven chapels of eafe, fome of which are
worth

worth 40*l.* and 50*l.* a year, or more, to which the vicar appoints : *Buxton*, 14 miles off, is one of them. At the Reformation, as much land and tythes were sold off, by the Dean and Chapter, at small reserved rents, as it is computed are now worth 3000*l.* a year.

On the right hand of the bridle-road from hence to *Chatsworth*, is a square plot in a pasture, with a tumulus in it, which is hollow at the top, a few thorns growing on it. This was part of the castle built by *Edward the Elder*, in 924¹, which was of great extent, as appears by foundations occasionally discovered ; but there is not now a stone of it to be seen.

From this spot is a delightful view of the town, the valley, the river, the meadows, and the opposite hills. Near the foot of the castle-hill a copper bolt head, an instrument discharged from some engine, was lately found, covered with a green crust.

Near two miles beyond *Bakewell* is a vil-

¹ The words in *Gibson's Saxon Chron.* under that year are, " Porrexit inde (i. e. a *Snotingham*) in *Peaclond* ad *Badecanwyllum* (i. e. *Bakewell*) & jussit exædificari urbem in ejus vicinia, & præsidio firmari." p. 110. From the name of *Badecanwylla* it may be conjectured that the bath here had been in use long before this time ; probably made by the *Romans*.

lage called *Ashford in the Water*; on rising the hill beyond it (in the road to *Tidswell*) a wall guards a precipice on the left, from whence is a most enchanting scene. The bottom is a narrow dale, called *Monfall Dale*, running between the mountains on your left hand, and, opposite to the place where you stand, winding round the corner of a projecting hill, and at length lost behind another, which seems to close the vale. It is watered by the lively little river *Wye*, which rising near *Buxton*, about 10 miles off, finds its way between the hills, and runs through this dale, by *Ashford*, *Bakewell*, and *Haddon Hall*, into the *Derwent*. The descent from the point of view is steep and abrupt; at the bottom stands a farm house, in a most picturesque situation, shaded by some trees, and just by is a rustic wooden bridge over the stream, resting on some rocks, and forming a communication with the opposite ground. The river runs through meadows mixed with a few corn fields, sometimes of a considerable width, sometimes narrowed by banks ornamented with fine trees; widening again it runs round a small island; here it breaks over rocks, there it steals softly along, and twisting in a thousand meanders, is at length

length lost behind the point of a hill, but the sound of a considerable fall of its waters is heard. The side of the left hand hill, which is very steep, is in some parts of the finest turf, in others covered with underwood, from the brow to the water's edge. The projecting hill, which is opposite, is of green turf, and after rising to some height, becomes nearly flat; its plain is adorned with single trees dispersed over it, after which it rises again.

A horseman may cross the water by the farm house, and will find a track on his left, by which he may pass through this little vale to *Ashford*, and so return to *Bakewell*; and by going this way will gain a sight of the waterfall, which is well worth visiting. The Duke of *Devonshire*, who is owner of this fairy dale, has often brought the duchess to enjoy the beauties of it. If you have an inclination to go up this dale, and trace the stream towards its source, you come to a point of land, where the *Wye* receives another little stream, which rises on *Wardlaw Moor*; on this last stream is a place called *Bright Pool*, to which people sometimes go to bathe, though it is nothing more than a part of the rivulet deeper than the rest; but the water of it is supposed

posed to possess some medicinal qualities. Higher up is a small fall of the current over the rock, not worth the trouble of going through the bushes to see. At the point of land above mentioned, a gentleman to whom it was allotted on an inclosure, has made a large plantation of lavender, peppermint, and other aromatic herbs, and set up a distillery of them. This is called *Cressbrook Dale*, and if the wood was properly cleared away, I am told it would be a *Dove Dale* in miniature.

At *Ashford* a considerable work is carried on in polishing black marble, dug there, and brown or yellow brought from *Money-ash*, and other places, about three miles off. About the year 1748, one Mr. *Watson* erected the mill for this purpose, the mechanism of which is very ingenious, and was his own invention. The machines are moved by wheels turned by the stream, and saw, level and polish, different pieces at the same time. The black marble takes so fine a polish that the slabs have the appearance of looking glass. The grey is full of sea shells, and resembles that found in some parts of *Sussex*.

Two miles from *Bakewell*, in the *Sheffield* road, is *Hassop*, a handsome seat of Mr. *Eyre*,

Eyre, in whose family it has been from the 13 *Hen.* 7, when it was purchased by his ancestor of Sir *Robert Plompton*, of *Plompton*^m. He pursues a plan begun by his father, of making large plantations of trees. The walks in them are pleasant and well kept. He has built a green-house and hot-house.

Of all the amusements which a plentiful fortune enables a man to enjoy, there is perhaps none so rational as that of planting. It is not only a present pleasure, but a future profit; not only a private advantage, but a public benefit. Instead of decaying, like the works of art, a plantation improves with years, and the longer a man lives, the greater the beauty and value of his woods. Nor is it for posterity only that the planter works, many sorts of trees may be cut for profit in the compass of a moderate life; neither is the pleasure derived from it confined to himself, every passenger partakes of it. Let any one who has travelled through the uninclosed counties say how chearful, after passing a long tract of common field land, is the appearance of the few homesteads around the little village, their hedges adorned with trees, and sheltering the cottages of the inhabitants!

■ *Harl. MS. N^o 1486, fo. 49.*

Hardwick Hall, a noble old seat of the Duke of *Devonshire*, is about ten miles from *Matlock*. The way is, through the village, turning on the right when over the bridge, and then the road inclines to the left. Pass some barren commons, and over an exceeding hilly road, into a rich country. At about ten miles the hall is seen on a high hill, like a castle in the midst of a wood. It was brought into the *Devonshire* family by the Countess of *Shrewsbury* (mentioned at *Derby*) who built it near the spot where the old mansion stood, part of which is still remaining; but much of it was pulled down, and the timber used in building the present house at *Chatsworth*. In *Kennett's* Memoirs of the *Cavendish* Family, he says, that one of the rooms in this old house was of such exact proportion, and such convenient lights, that it was thought fit for a pattern of measure and contrivance of a room in *Blenheim*; but he does not say what room. *William* Earl of *Devonshire*, great grandson of this lady, resided here, and by his weight and influence contributed very much to the Revolution. King *William* raised him to the title of Duke, and honored him with the highest employments. He was a firm

M

and

and steady patriot; the inscription which he ordered for his tomb is remarkable:

Willielmus dux Devon

Bonorum Principum fidelis subditus,

Inimicus & Invisus tyrannis.

The house is built of stone, dug out of the hill on which it stands, and has a lofty tower at each corner, and a spacious court in the front. Going through a large hall, a grand stair-case leads to the apartments on the first floor.

At the head of the stair-case is the chapel and the dining-room, in which are several family pictures.

The Countess of *Shrewsbury* in a close black dress, a double picked ruff, long chain of five rows of pearls, reaching below her waist, sleeves down to her wrists, turned up with small picked white cuffs, a fan in her left hand, her hair brown.

Charles Cavendish, brother to the third Earl of *Devonshire*.

Charles Cavendish, brother to the first Duke, taken when he was asleep.

William, the first Duke, in armour.

Sir *Harry Cavendish*, brother to the second Duke.

John Lord Burleigh, son to *Ann*, Countess of *Exeter*.

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Countess of Devonshire.

A head, by some called that of *Erasmus*, but the *Cavendish* arms are on it, and other arms, in single shields.

Robert Cecil, third son to *William*, second Earl of *Salisbury*, a small whole length.

Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*.

Sir *William Cavendish*, the husband of this lady, at 42, in a fur gown, long picked beard, whiskers, small flat cap, glove in his left hand.

One of the Countess's husbands (which of them is not known) in black cloaths and cloak, large plaited ruff, small picked beard and whiskers.

A head, said to be of Sir *Francis Bacon*.

Over the chimney are the Countess's arms, in a lozenge, and underneath are these words; *The conclusion of all things is to fear God, and keep his commandments.*

E. S. 1597. From this room a passage, open to the hall, leads to the drawing room, which is wainscotted about six feet high, and above that hung with tapestry. In this room is a picture of the Countess, where she appears in a more advanced age than she did in that which is in the dining-room; the dress is black, the same chain of pearls, a large ruff with hollow plaits, a

kind of figured gauze veil comes over her hair to the forehead in the middle, but leaves the sides of her hair uncovered, and hangs down behind ; her hair is here of a golden color. Quere, therefore, as the hair in the other portrait is brown, whether they are both meant for her. From this picture *Vertue* engraved his print of her. Over the chimney are her arms, in a lozenge, with two stags for supporters, and underneath are these lines, alluding to the great fortune she brought ;

*Sanguine Cornu Corde Oculo Pede Cervus et aure
Nobilis at claro pondere nobilior.*

Beyond this are three bed-rooms, in one of which is a bed worked by the *Queen of Scots*, when she was here under the care of the Earl of *Shrewsbury* ; it is in silks worked on canvass, and then set on black velvet. The chairs and hangings are also by her. In the latter is a figure adoring the cross, and 12 whole lengths, females, with the names over them, of *Constans*, *Artemisia*, *Pietas*, *Chastity*, *Lucretia*, *Liberality*, *Perseverance*, *Penelope*, *Patience*, *Magnanimity*, *Zenobia*, *Prudence*. Another flight of stairs leads to the state apartments. On the staircase here is a whole length of the first Duke
on

on horseback, in an embroidered coat, a large wig, and a feather in his hat.

The state room, in which the first Duke used to have his levees, is very lofty, 63 feet long, 33 wide; and at the upper end of it is a chair of state, under a canopy. It is hung with tapestry to some height, over which is colored stucco, representing the court of *Diana*, hawks, dogs, &c.

The state drawing-room is hung with tapestry. Over the chimney is the story of *Abraham* offering up *Isaac*, in the same sort of stucco as in the last room.

Adjoining to this is the state bed-room, and the bed-room of the *Queen of Scots*. Over the door her arms are carved in wood, with M R in a cypher, and round it, *Marie Stewart par la grace de Dieu Royne Descossé Douariere de France*. Crest, a lion; motto, *In my defens*.

Another bed-room.

A gallery, about 195 feet in length, extends the whole of the east front, with windows in square recesses projecting beyond the wall. In this gallery are a great number of portraits of royal and noble personages, many of them hurt, and some entirely destroyed by damp.

On the left hand going in is a whole

M 3

length

length of *Queen Elizabeth*, in a gown painted with serpents, birds, a sea horse, swan, ostrich, &c. her hair golden.

James 5, King of *Scots*, æt. 28, *Mary*, his second wife, æt. 24, in one piece.

Sir Thomas More, in a fur gown, and black cap.

Hen. 4. 6. 7. 8.

William, second Earl of *Salisbury*.

Mary the First of *England*.

The Countess of *Shrewsbury*, a half length, a black gown faced with ermine, a ruff with small plaits, three chains of pearls, interspersed with gold ornaments, not hanging very low; her hair yellow.

Edw. 6.

Sir William Cavendish, as in the other room, æt. 44.

Henry 8.

Thomas Hobbes, æt. 89.

Cardinal Pool.

James 1. when a boy, in a very aukward drefs.

Henry 8.

One of the *Cavendishes*, 1576, æt. 25.

Queen Elizabeth.

Stephen Gardiner.

James 1. æt 8, a° 1574, a hawk on his hand.

George

George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, æt. 58, a° 1580.

Maria D. G. Scotiæ piissima regina, Franciæ Doweria anno ætatis regni 36 Anglicæ captiviæ 10.

Amongst those next the windows, which are almost defaced, are *Arabella Stuart, Lord Darnley, Sir Thomas Wyatt, and King Richard the 3d.*

The duke sometimes spends a few weeks here in the summer, and indeed the situation is a very noble one.

To make the excursion to *Chatsworth*, the pleasantest, tho' not the nearest ride, is by *Bakewell*. Turning on the right hand in the town, cross the river, and ascend the hill by a bridle road, going by the site of the castle, mentioned before; this hill is very steep, but from the side of it the town, the river, and the meadows, present a very pleasing landscape. From the descent on the opposite side, *Chatsworth* is seen in the bottom, with its woods and numerous additional plantations made by the late duke, the tops of the stony and barren hills shewing themselves behind it. It does not appear to advantage from hence, as the vale is so narrow, that the lawn in the west front is hardly distinguished, and

the woods behind seem to rise close to the house.

At the entrance of the park a handsome house is built by the duke for his chaplain (who has the living of the place) on the spot where the inn, called *Edensor* (pronounced *Enfor*) inn, lately stood; and the inn is removed to the left of the village, in the road from *Matlock* (which passes thro' part of the park) to *Basslow* and *Tidswell*. In the way to the house, crosses the river *Derwent*, by a very elegant stone bridge of three arches, erected by Mr. *Paine*; the sculpture is the work of *Cibber*; those in the niches of the piers are of statuary marble, the others of stone from a neighbouring quarry. On the left of this, by the river side, hid by trees, is the remain of an old square tower, moated round, called *Mary Queen of Scots* bower, or garden, from a garden which there used to be on the top of the tower, in which she probably was allowed to amuse herself.

So much has been said of this house, at a time when there was no house in the country to be compared with it, that it is no wonder if the visitor is disappointed. It was built in the reign of *William 3.* and is certainly magnificent, but you look in vain
for

for those beautiful productions of the pencil, which now so frequently adorn the seats of our nobility and gentry; a few whole length portraits in one of the state apartments are nearly all you see. The chapel is elegant, and there is a good deal of the exquisite carving of *Gibbon*, who lost his life here in putting it up, by a fall from a scaffold: in the library, which is seldom opened, are a few antiques. The manner in which you are shewn the house, does not prejudice you much in its favor. Nor can I say any thing in praise of the garden, *as it is now kept*; the conceits in the water-works might be deemed wonderful when they were made, but those who have contemplated the water-falls which nature exhibits in this country, and in various parts of the kingdom, will receive little pleasure from seeing a temporary stream falling down a flight of steps, spouted out of the mouths of dolphins or dragons, or squirted from the leaves of a copper tree. The little current in the wood above, which descends in a perpetual rill from the reservoir on the hills, would, if properly exhibited, furnish a much more pleasing scene, tho' it could not be said to be in the stile of the house,

mag-

magnificent. The walks which lead to the highest part of the wood, are close, without openings to let in views of the country, or of particular objects, and yet in many parts the underwood is cut down for use, close to the walks, which has a very disagreeable appearance. At the point of the wood is a building, called the *Hunting Tower*, probably intended to furnish a sight of the hunters on the surrounding hills, but it does not now answer the purpose, the trees being in some parts grown so high as to intercept the view. It is a square, with a rounded tower at each angle, two stories above the ground floor, the top leaded, about 90 feet high in the whole. There is a better view to the west and north, before coming to it, than there is from the building itself, owing to the growth of the trees, and a very fine one this is. The house, the park, the river, the kitchen-garden (of six acres) lie immediately below; beyond is Mr. *Eyre's*, at *Hassop*, with the plantations about his house; *Basslow*, *Stony Middleton* distinguished by the smoak of its limekilns; and *Stoke-hall*, with the barren hills called *Basslow-barrow*, forming a contrast to the other cultivated parts.

By

By a view of *Chatsworth*, taken by *Knyff*, and engraved by *Kip*, about the year 1709, it appears that the wood extended only to the foot of the hill where this tower stands, except that there were two small round clumps near the farther end; tho' the whole is now covered, and many of the firs are of considerable size, so that the prospect was then clear and uninterrupted. From hence the date of the plantation may be nearly ascertained.

Above the wood is level ground, in which is a large nursery of firs, oaks, &c. removed hither from the warmer nursery below, by way of being hardened for the still colder climate of the bleak hills, which rise beyond, and where the duke is making a plantation of about 120 acres. He plants about 20 acres of it in a year with Scotch fir, oak, and larch, of three years old. The ground is trenched a foot or 16 inches deep, the turf thrown at bottom, the earth on that, and then the trees are planted at about three feet distance. This work is done from *Christmas* to *April*. By being planted small, the roots get good hold of the ground before the wind has much power over them, and afterwards they shoot with great strength.

It

It is on these hills that the reservoir is made which supplies the water-works and the house; it contains about 16 acres.

Return by a boundary walk near the outside of the present woods, and cross the rill from the reservoir, which descends very swiftly for about 100 yards to the water-temple, and might be shewn to much advantage. Pass by some pieces of water to the grand canal, which is 325 yards long, and 25 broad, and is on the spot where originally stood a hill, which was removed to open a view to the country. Here are some fine trees, and from hence *Baslow-barrow* shews its naked top over the house. A wood on the high parts of it, not hiding the whole of the ground (or rather rock) would have a good effect, but it is not the property of the duke. From the end of this canal there is a noble terrace walk leading to the house, separated by a balustrade from a walk in a shrubbery below, which is parted by a sunk fence from the park, and has a fine slope down to the river, with a view of that and the bridge. The balustrade and the underwood spoil that view from the terrace.

The great stables are magnificent and well contrived. The west and north fronts extend

extend 202 feet; the centre part of the south front contains standings for twenty-one horses; there are two stables for seven hunters each, and two for three each; a three stall stable for stallions; a farrier's shop, other workshops, lodges for the domestics, and different offices adjoining. Besides this, there is stabling for thirty-six horses in the buildings adjoining to the house. These stables and the bridge were built about 1760.

The alterations made in the grounds by the late duke, were under the direction of Mr. *Lancelot Brown*ⁿ.

In returning to the inn, you may go on the right hand, when over the bridge, and from some round clumps of trees see all that side of the park. A new gate is made here, which comes out just by the inn.

By going to the high ground on the left side of the park, above the road from *Matlock*, that part is seen to advantage, and it is the most beautiful, the trees being finer, and better dispersed.

However little the noble owner may be inclined to lay out his money in disposing his grounds according to the modern simple

ⁿ *Paine's Plans, &c.*

and beautiful stile, he is not backward, when he is here, in distributing it to the distressed. The poor, the widow, and the fatherless, bless that providence which has bestowed such wealth on one so ready to relieve their wants.

The landlord of the inn at the park gate is an intelligent, sensible man, and can furnish very good accommodations.

To see the *Peak*, &c. a lodging will be wanted either at *Castleton*, or at *Tidswell*; the latter is much the most comfortable, and the usage at the *George* is very civil, in a plain stile. If the traveller dines at *Edensor*, he should sleep at *Tidswell*, and go to *Castleton* in the morning.

The road to either, from *Edensor* inn, is by *Middleton-dale*; crosses the river by a bridge at *Basslow*, another at *Calver*, and then come to *Stony Middleton*, where the unusual figure of the church, or rather chapel, which is an octagon, strikes the eye. Over the town is seen the smoak of the numerous kilns, used for burning the rocks into lime for manure, by means of which the most barren of these hills are fertilized. These kilns are built at the foot of the rocks, from which the stone is got to be burnt; they work only in the summer,

summer, except one, which is constantly employed in burning lime for a smelting cupola here. It takes up two days to burn a kiln; the lime is drawn out at bottom, and sold for two-pence a strike, or bushel. The men earn from eight to ten shillings a week. Small carts bring a load of slack (the small part of the pit-coal) from about *Sheffield* and *Chesterfield*, and receive for it a load of lime. Three strike of lime are considered as a load, and from forty to fifty loads are laid on an acre. Coals are sold here for six-pence the hundred weight.

The lime-stone is one mass of shells, all of the cockle and oyster kind°.

The chapel is a chapel of ease to the church of *Hathersage*, was rebuilt in 1759, and is very neat in the inside.

Land letts from a guinea to fifty shillings an acre. Little wheat or barley is grown, but large quantities of barley and malt are brought from *Wirksope* and *Mansfield*, for the *Manchester* carriers, who come hither to receive it.

In this place is a tolerable inn, called *The Man in the Moon*; and on the north side the town there is a bath, called *St. Martin's*, nearly as hot as that at *Buxton*,

° *Short*, p. 96.

bubbling up continually like that; it is enclosed by four walls, but is open at the top, and has been used by poor people with good success in rheumatic cases. Near this a drinking warm spring rises out of a rock, and falls on the earth below, having no basin to receive it. There are also three perpetual warm bubbling springs on the west side the church-yard. These warm waters, like those at *Matlock*, are petre-fying^p. There is also a chalybeate spring here^q.

In the lead-mines on the other side the mountain, above these springs, and about two fathoms above the lead ore, was a bed of *Boulder-stones*, any one of which being broken, is found to contain from half a pint to a gallon of soft bitumen*, like *Barbadoes* tar; it melts before the sun or fire to oil. There were also several springs in the mines, that took fire with a candle, and would burn a week or fortnight; and all the water drilling thro' this stratum of *Boulder-stones* will take fire, and burn many days. This bed was continued between two and three miles all along *Hucklewedge*, with its burning waters. The first dis-

^p *Short's History of Waters*, p. 94, 102. ^q *Ibid.* p. 280.

* Qu. If this is the rock oil, or fairies butter, mentioned by Mr. *Pennant*, in his *Tour in Wales*, 1773, p. 421.

covery of these stones happened by a workman's breaking one of them; the outside was only a shell of stone, filled with a soft matter, in which he stuck his candle, which burning down to this substance, it melted and burnt, and was then a fine clear balsam, without smell, except thrown into the fire. When cooled, it hardened like fine fat, and at first was used for greasing boots and shoes, but was found to shrivel them up.

On the north side the mountain, opposite these springs, is a mine which cannot be worked, for in picking or striking the ore, the sudden shaking of the metal gives such a violent motion to the sulphur, that it makes an explosion like fired gunpowder, so as great lumps rise and fly about^r.

This is the entrance of *Middleton-dale*, thro' which the turnpike road runs. It is a narrow valley, or rather cleft, between lofty rocks, which seem to have been rent by some great convulsion of nature; they are mostly bare, or with a few scattered bushes, or trees. In confirmation of the opinion that the rocks have been torn asunder, it has been observed that the veins of lead in the mines on one side, have cor-

^r *Short*, p. 97.

responding veins in the same direction, on the other. A streamlet runs down by the side of the road, great part of the way. Where the road turns off to *Eyam* (pronounced *Eme*) Mr. *Longstone* has placed a seat on the summit, has planted some trees, and made a grotto with spars, &c. found in the neighbourhood. One *Bennefon* earns a livelihood here by collecting them, and has a number of specimens at his house. In the church-yard of *Eyam* is a stone cross, supposed by an eminent antiquarian to be *Danish*. At the time the great earthquake happened at *Lisbon*, on *November 1*, 1755, about ten in the morning, the rocks were so much disturbed in the mines here, that soil, &c. fell from their joints or fissures, and the workmen heard violent explosions, as it were of cannon. They fled to the surface for safety, but on venturing down, found nothing material had happened^s.

There are here some remarkable caverns. One of them is called *Bossen-hole* (*Bossen* signifies a *Badger*), but the chief is *Bamforth-hole*, in *Charlestown*, a little west of the former. The following is Dr. *Short's* description of it.

^s *Whitehurst*, p. 189.

“ *Charlestown*

“ *Charlestown* lies at the foot of a very steep rock, ninety-three yards high, and five yards above the level of the brook; its entry is six yards high, and eight wide, when you walk on for fifty-two yards, and then come to an unpassable deep stagnant lake. This cave reaches quite thro’ the mountains, and opens into *Eyamdale*, which is above half a mile. By another of its grottoes it opens near *Foolow*, which is a mile and half, passing under *Eyam* church.

Forty-four yards above this is the entry into *Bamforth-hole*, 49 yards from the top of the rock, and as much from the small brook; the entry is five feet high, then descending, one shoulder foremost for 40 yards, you rise up for 13 more, all this way not being above a yard wide. At last you climb a step six feet high, and enter into the middle of a large cave, where are great variety of stalactitious petrefactions. Leaving the cave behind, and going 25 yards forward, you are introduced into a most magnificent room, nine yards wide, and two high, its roof, floor and sides all shining with endless numbers and varieties of beautiful transparent statues, with several regular ranks of fine pyramids, and other curious figures, some upon pedestals,

others reaching the roof, others reaching from the roof to the floor. In the middle of this room is a basin three yards long, and two wide, on each side of which is a stately pillar of stalactites, one fine polished marble, and another in the middle upon a pedestal; through the bottom of this is a very small passage a few feet down, into another entry, to several other caves still lower. The roof of this vault is beautifully adorned with all kinds of shells, here *generated and generating*, of sundry colors, and no less beauty and variety, interwrought with many other curious figures. A little beyond this is a fine stone pillar supporting the roof. On the right hand of this cave are openings into two others, at ten yards distance. I went 360 yards into this cave, the same entertainment and curiosity all along, and many other caves going off on all sides, and saw no end of them, they going on under the whole mountain^t."

Minerals are found in the fissures, and between the lamina of limestone, never in the solid substance. The vein is frequently intercepted by what is called toadstone, blackstone, channel, or cat dirt, which

^t Short, p. 95.

runs between, and cuts off all communication between the upper and lower fissures in the limestone, but being dug through, the vein is always found below it; it is however sometimes of great thickness, from six feet to 600.

Between *Grange-mill* and *Darley-moor* there are found the following strata;

1. Millstone grit 120 yards.
2. Shale or Shiver * 120
3. Limestone - 50
4. Toadstone - 16
5. Limestone - 25 fathoms.
6. Toadstone - 23
7. Limestone - 30
8. Toadstone - 11
9. Limestone not cut through.

In *Tidswell-moor*, 600 feet have been sunk in the toadstone, without finding the end. Mr. *Whitehurst* conjectures this toadstone to be lava, and to have flowed from a volcano, whose funnel or shaft did not reach the open air, but disgorged its contents between the strata in all directions. He describes it to be a blackish substance, very hard; containing bladder-holes, like the scoria of metals, or *Iceland lava*, and

* Shale is a black laminated clay, containing neither animal nor vegetable impressions, and rarely minerals; but has iron stone in nodules, and sometimes stratified. Springs issuing from it are of the chalybeate kind.

having the same chymical property of resisting acids; he says, some of its bladder-holes are filled with spar, others only in part, and others quite empty; that this stratum is not laminated, but consists of one entire solid mass, and breaks alike in all directions; that it does not produce any minerals, or figured stones, representing any part of animal or vegetable creation; nor any adventitious bodies enveloped in it, but is as much an uniform mass as any vitrified substance can be supposed to be; neither does it universally prevail, as the limestone does. It is not found in the mines at *Eyam*, *Foolow*, and *Ashover*, tho' they are sunk near 50 fathoms in the limestone; nor in *Rake-mine*, near *Tidswell*, and some other places. In confirmation of this opinion, and of its having been once a liquid fire, he observes, that a stratum of clay lying under it in *Mossley-meer* mine, near *Winster*, of about four feet thick, is burnt a foot deep, as much as an earthen-pot, or brick; that it is perfectly similar to *Iceland* lava in its appearance and chymical quality; that it is variable in its thickness, not universal, and fills up fissures in the stratum beneath. From the depth which has been sunk on *Tidswell-moor* without finding the bottom, he thinks

3

that

that might be a mouth of the volcano. As a further proof of there having been some most extraordinary convulsion of nature in this part of the kingdom, he mentions the confusion in which the strata lie in the mountains of *Derbyshire*, and moorlands of *Staffordshire*, adjoining, which appear to be so many heaps of ruins, particularly in the neighbourhood of *Ecton*, *Wetton*, *Dovedale*, *Ilam*, and *Swithamly*. They are broken, dislocated, and thrown into every possible direction, and their interior parts are no less rude and romantic, for they universally abound with subterraneous caverns and marks of violence. The banks on the east side the river *Derwent*, from *Crich-cliff* twenty miles up the river, are covered with fragments of stone, probably ejected from their native beds by subterraneous blasts. At *Utoxeter*, in *Staffordshire*, blocks of limestone of four or 500 weight each, are dug up, yet there are no quarries of the kind nearer than four or five miles *.

Middleton-dale terminates on the mountains of the *Peak*, bleak, open, and bare of trees; but even here the spirit of cultivation has introduced the plough. The extensive

* *Whitehurst*, p. 51, 52.

hills are divided by stone walls, and oats are produced.

Pass by *Wardlow* turnpike; at a small distance on the left is a village of that name, thro' which the road runs from *Bakewell*. In making that road in 1759, the workmen took out of an adjoining field a heap of stones, that had been there time immemorial, and without any tradition concerning it, tho' manifestly a work of art. On removing them, places were found where the bodies of 17, or more, persons had been deposited on flat stones of about seven feet six inches long, placed on the surface of the ground; small walls of two feet high were raised on the sides, and on these, other flat stones were laid, but they extended only to the breast, except the two capital ones, which were walled up, and covered from head to foot, in the form of a long chest. On removing the rubbish, many jaw-bones and teeth were found undecayed, but none of the larger bones of the body. The heap of stones that covered them was circular, 32 yards in diameter, and about five feet high; the stones forming the coffins appeared plainly to have been taken from a quarry about a quarter of a mile distant. A part of the circle
was

was vacant, but probably not so originally, as several bones and teeth were found in that space.

The Rev. Mr. *Evatt*, of *Ashford*, who communicated this account to the Royal Society, thinks this monument not to have been very ancient, less so than a wall which is there, and encloses the field, because that wall cut off a part of the circle, and the part so cut off was as level as the rest of the field; and he apprehends that in building the wall, they would not have taken the pains to remove the stone in order to carry the wall straight^y. I confess I should draw a different conclusion from the position of the wall, and should think it more likely that they would carry the wall straight (especially as the stones removed furnished materials for it) than that the monument should be thrown up on both sides of such a wall, and be intersected by it.

About a mile and half beyond *Wardlow* turnpike, *Tidswell* is seen on the left, and two roads turn off on the right; the nearest, which is a turnpike road, goes from *Tidswell* to *Sheffield*; the farther leads by an old broken wall, and a few houses, called *Little Hucklar*, to *Castleton*, a town

^y His expression is, "to carry it level."

at the foot of that hill, where is the famous cavern called *The Devil's A——*.

The well at *Tidswell*, mentioned as one of the wonders of the *Peak*, is at a distance from the town, and ebbs and flows at uncertain times; after great rains, several times in an hour; in dry weather, perhaps not once a week^z. *Eden-hole*, another of the wonders, is about three or four miles off, but by no means worth seeing; it is nothing more than the mouth of a very deep chasm in the earth, walled round, to prevent cattle from falling in. *Cotton* says, he sounded 884 yards, and found no bottom, but it is said now that the plummet stops at 160 yards. *Short*, from the sound of stones thrown in, calculates it to be 422 yards^a.

A small clear stream runs through the street at *Tidswell*; except two or three houses, the buildings are mean, but the church is large. In the chancel is a flat stone in memory of *John*, son of *Thomas Foljambe*, mentioned as having done much towards building the church. The date is 1358. There is also a raised tomb (on which bread is given away every *Sunday*) for *Sampson Meurrill*, with a date of 1388;

^z *Short*, p. 34.

^a *Ibid.* p. 33.

and

and another for *Robert Pursglove*, described as Prior of *Gisburn Abbey*, Prebend of *Rotherham*, and Bishop of *Hull*, who died 1579. He was a native of this town, and surrendered the abbey to *Hen. 8.* who allowed him a considerable pension. He was afterwards made provost or prebend of *Rotherham* college, in *Yorkshire*; and in the beginning of *Queen Mary's* reign, was made Archdeacon of *Nottingham*, and suffragan Bishop of *Hull*, under the Archbishop of *York*, and had other dignities. Refusing to take the oath of supremacy to *Queen Elizabeth*, he was deprived of his archdeaconry, and other spiritualities, in 1560, whereupon he retired to this his native place, and founded here a grammar-school, adjoining to the church-yard, and an hospital for 12 poor people; and also founded a grammar-school at *Gisburne*^b.

In the south transept of the church is a tomb with whole-length figures of a man and woman, their names not known.

Return about a mile of the road passed over in the way to *Tidswell*, and then turn off by the broken wall, mentioned before.

The descent of the hill to *Castleton* is long and steep. A fine vale is seen below,

^b *Wood's Athenæ Oxon.*

in which is a town with a handsome spire, seeming to be the object of your journey; but at the point of the hill, a short turning to the left leads by a still steeper road to *Castleton*, which appears on turning this point; the other town is called *Hope*.

At this point are some objects to be attended to. The vale below is of considerable width, fertile, and divided into corn-fields and pastures, watered by a rivulet, which shews itself here and there. On the range of hills which rise on the opposite side (and stretch away on the left to *Castleton*, terminating in a point called *Mam-Torr*) near to *Hope* is a pointed knob, almost circular, round which is a trench; and nearer to *Castleton* is another, less conspicuous; the former is called *Win-hill*, the latter *Loose-hill*, from the event of a battle said to have been fought between two parties posted here, but who they were, or when it happened, the people cannot give any information. At a dip of these hills, near *Hope*, the entrance of another dale is seen, which runs behind them, and is called *Edale*. *Mam-Torr* is distinguished by an abrupt precipice of brown stone, with a large area on the top, inclosed with a double trench, running up to the edge of
of

of it. The vulgar story is, that this hill is continually crumbling, without being diminished, and it was therefore reputed one of the wonders; they call it *The Shivering Hill*, from the shivers of stone brought down by the frost. That it is diminished, and most visibly so, I shall mention more particularly by and by. A more wonderful thing here is a rich lead mine, which, tho' it has been worked much longer than any other which is known (perhaps from the time of the *Danes* being here) still abounds with ore, and furnishes employment for about one hundred people.

Castleton is a small, poor town, at the foot of a hill, which rises with a very steep ascent, the castle standing at the top of it. This hill is separated from one which rises still higher, by a deep and narrow valley, called *The Cave*, or *Cove*, which runs on two sides of it; another side is defended by the tremendous precipice, which hangs over the entrance of the great cavern; but there is a narrow neck of land at the south-west corner of the castle, which runs over the mouth of the cavern, and joins to a pasture, called *Calow Pasture*; so that the castle was only accessible by the steep ascent from the town, or by this neck
of

of land. It was, however, little calculated for defence, except against any sudden assault, being too small to hold any great number of men, and there are no marks of there having been any well in it; and unless they had some contrivance to get water out of the cavern below (of which there is no trace) it does not appear how they could be supplied, if an enemy was in possession of the town. It was however used as a fortification by the barons in King *John's* time, and was taken from them in the 16th of that king, by *William Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*, (great grandson of *Margaret*, daughter and heir of *William Peverell*) who held the governorship of it six years^c. In the 7 *Hen.* 3. the custody of it was given to *Bryan de L'Isle*, a person much trusted by *Henry*. It was again granted to him in the 13th, and again in the 16th of that king^d. The valley winds amongst the mountains for the length of a mile, being mostly narrow at the bottom, but opposite the castle was 200 yards over.

Tradition says, that this castle was built by *William Peverell*, natural son of the *Conqueror*, who once spent a *Christmas* here. *Mr. King* thinks it of much earlier date,

^c *Dugd. Bar.* v. 1. p. 261.

^d *Ibid.* v. 1. p. 737.

but

but it is certain that *Peverell* had it at the time of the survey, by the name of the *Castle of Peke*, with the honor and forest, and 14 lordships in this county, besides a great many in *Nottinghamshire*, and other counties^e. It seems to have been sometimes called the *Castle of Hope*, as *John*, Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, was made governor of that castle in 28 *Ed.* 1. and it is not known that there was any one in that place. In 4 *Edw.* 2. *John*, the grandson and successor of this earl, had a grant of the castle and honor of *Peke*, in *Derbyshire*, with the whole forest of *High Peke*, in as ample manner as *William Peverell* anciently enjoyed the same before it came to the King of *England* by escheat^f. *Peverell* is said to have held a grand tournament here, at which a King of *Scotland* and Prince of *Wales* were present. This castle and forest appears to have been part of the fortune given with *Joan*, sister of *Edw.* the 3d. on her marriage with *David*, Prince of *Scotland*^g.

^e *Dugd. Bar.* v. 1. p. 436.

^f *Ibid.* v. 1. p. 81.

^g A^o 11. E. 3. *Eliz.* que fuit ux *Tho— Menerell* tenuit die quo obiit terciam partem unius messuagii & 10 acr terre cum pertinentiis in *Wormbull* in com. *Derby* de *Johanna* regina [*Anglie*, but this must be a mistake] ut de castro de pecco per serjantiam vid. per homagium & per serviciuna inveniendi unum hominem cum arcu & sagittis in foresta ipsius regine de alto pecco.

Harl. MS. 2223. fo. 101.

The common opinion is, that the stone with which this castle is built, was brought from a place called *Bur-tor*, near *Hucklow*, by *Batham-edge*, down *Calow-pasture*, and was conveyed over a ditch of 50 feet wide, and 12 deep, formed by a point of land shooting out from the pasture into the valley, called *The Cave*, by a drawbridge near the side of the *Isthmus*, to the point of the hill on which the castle stands. That the stone was brought from *Bur-tor* is indeed certain, for besides the almost insuperable difficulty of bringing it from the other side, the stone there is found on examination to be of the same sort as that used in this building.

The path from the town to the castle is carried in traverses, to break the steepness of the ascent. A large area, called the *Castle Yard*, was inclosed by a stone wall, running across the hill from east to west, from the cave to the cavern, and from north to south, along the side of each of those places, so as to meet the keep which stands at the point of a rock, jutting over the mouth of the great cavern, about 261 feet above the water which issues from thence. This wall, towards the town, is still 20 feet high in some places, but the
ground

ground within is mostly level with the top of it. A little distance from the east end of it is a part which is higher, and projects four or five feet from the wall, the top seeming to have been embattled. Between this and the north-east corner the foot of the wall is supported by a stone buttress; near the north-west corner, the wall is also higher, and in it was a door, or perhaps window, as there is no appearance of steps on the outside. From this corner up to the keep, the wall along the edge of the precipice is 10 or 12 feet high. The entrance to the *Castle Yard* was at the north-east corner, where was an arched way, as appears by the south side of the arch still remaining.

The walls of the keep, on the south and west sides, are pretty entire, and at the north-west corner are now fifty-five feet high; but the north and east sides are much shattered. On the outside it forms a square of 38 feet two inches, but on the inside it is not equal, being from north to south 21 feet four inches, from east to west 19 feet three inches. As I can depend on the accuracy of my friend who measured it, this difference must be accounted for from a difference in the thickness of the walls, which in general are near eight feet.

It consisted of two rooms only, one on the ground floor, and one above, over which the roof was raised, not flat, but with gable ends to the north and south, the outer walls rising above it. The ground floor was about 14 feet high, as well as can be discovered from the rubbish now fallen on the bottom; the other room was 16 feet high. There was no entrance to the lower room from the outside, (what is now used as an entrance being only a hole broke thro' the wall at the corner where the staircase is *) but a flight of steps led to a door in the south side of the upper room, the door being seven feet high, and about four and a half wide. It is said these steps are remembered to have been there, but are now quite destroyed. The places where were the hinges of the door, remain, and on one side is a hole in the wall, in which the bar to fasten the door was put. It is now called the bar-hole, is made of squared stone, and goes 12 or 14 feet into the wall; on the other side is a hole to correspond with it. In this room is one narrow window over the door, one in the north, and

* Mr. *King* thinks otherwise, and that the steps leading to the door, began on the east side, and went round the corner of the wall. He has paid such attention to these matters in general, and to this place in particular, that I dare not dispute his opinion.

one in the east side; in the north-east and south-west corners, are two places which have the appearance of privies; in the south-east corner is a narrow winding staircase, now in a ruinous condition, which led down to the room below, and up to the roof. Descending this staircase, the lower room is found to have been lighted by two windows, or loops, one in the north side, the other in the east, each of them being seven feet high, five feet five inches wide on the inside, but narrowing to about four feet high, and seven inches wide on the outside^h. The walls are composed of small limestones and mortar, of such an excellent temper, that it binds the whole together like a rock, faced on the outside and inside with hewn gritstone. Part of that on the outside, and much of it on the inside, is still pretty entire; but the sandy part of some of the stones has crumbled away, so as at first sight to exhibit an appearance of very rude sculpture; but within a quarter of an inch of the mortar, at the joints, the stone is entire, which may be owing to the effect of the well tempered mortar on such parts as come in contact with it. In further con-

^h Mr. King has given a large account of this castle in the 6th vol. of the *Arch.* p. 247, &c.

firmation of this opinion I am assured, that at *Bur-tor* there is a stratum of stone which moulders away in this manner. On the outside there is no appearance of any such thing; may we suppose the weather to have hardened the stone there? Within side there is in the wall a little *berring-bone* ornament. This castle was used for keeping the records of the Miners Courts, till they were removed to *Tutbury* castle, in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*. An intrenchment, which begins at the lower end of the valley, called the *Cave*, inclosed the town, ending at the great cavern, and forming a semicircle; this is now called the *Town Ditch*, but the whole of it cannot easily be traced, having been destroyed in many parts by buildings and the plough. Here, at *Burgh*, and at *Hope*, are some chalybeate springsⁱ.

The celebrated cavern well deserves to be seen, and is visited without danger, and with much less trouble than may be imagined by those who have not gone into it. A rock on the left of the entrance, is 75 yards and a quarter high; and directly from the castle wall to the ground, is eighty-nine yards and an half^k; the precipice, which slopes down all the way on the left

ⁱ *Short*, p. 277.

^k *Ibid.* p. 30.

hand from the castle, is above 200 yards long, that on the right 100. The mouth, in which are a few huts of some pack-thread-spinners, is 40 yards wide, and 14 high. At 150 yards from the entrance you come to the first water, the roof gradually sloping down till it comes within about two feet of the surface of the stream which passes thro' the cavern; this water is to be crossed by lying down in a boat filled with straw, which is pushed forward by the guide, who wades thro' the water. You soon come to a cavern, said to be 70 yards wide, and 40 high, in the top of which are several openings, but the candles will not enable the eye to reach their extent. After crossing the water a second time, (on the guide's back) you come to a cavern, called *Roger Rain's House*, because there is a continual dropping of water from the roof. At this place you are entertained by a company of singers, who have taken another path, and ascended to a place called the *Chancel*, considerably higher than the part you stand on, where, with lights in their hands, they sing various songs. The effect is very striking. In the whole, the water is crossed seven times, but stepping-stones are sufficient, except at the two first.

In one place, the stream is lost in a quicksand, but emerges again. At the distance of about 750 yards from the entrance, the rock came down so close to the water, that it precluded all farther passage; but as there was reason to believe from the sound, that there was a cavern beyond, about four years ago a gentleman determined to try if he could not dive under the rock, and rise in the cavern beyond; he plunged in, but, as was expected, struck his head against the rock, fell motionless to the bottom, and was dragged out with difficulty. The man who shews this place, has been at much trouble and some expence in blowing up the rock, to open a passage to this supposed cavern, but finds that he has mistaken the course, and now means to try in another part. He treated us with an explosion, which rolled like thunder. The water which is found here, is supposed to be that which is ingulphed by the side of the turnpike road, three miles from *Castleton*, in the way to *Chapel in Frith*, just by a farm-house.

On coming out of the cavern, after having been so long absent from day-light, the first appearance of it has an effect beyond description; I know not whether a
com-

comparifon of it with the break of day under a grey fky, interfperfed with fleecy clouds, will convey an adequate idea, but no one can fee it without feeling a moft pleafing fenfation.

At the foot of *Mam-Torr* is another cavern, called *Water-bull*, into which the good-natured *Ciceroni* will probably endeavour to prevail on the traveller to defcend; the defcent, however, is very dirty and difficult, and there is not any thing at the bottom worth feeing. They get out of it fome blue-john, ufed by the polifhers for making vafes, &c. and petrifactions, amongft which are fome exactly refembling the bones and fhells of fifhes of various forts, cockles, oyfters, pectunculi, patellæ, and the nautilus; bodies like the vertebræ, fnails, ftars, fkrewws, and various ftriated figures, and pieces of the capfulæ of infects, like thofe of butterflies.

I was told by one who had been in it, that there is, at fome diftance on the other fide of the caftle, a cavern in a mine, which, if it was not for the very great difficulty of access, would be well worth vifiting; from his defcription it feemed to refemble, in miniature, the famous grotto of *Antiparos*, in the *Archipelago*; but, like

that, would require an uncommon share of resolution in the visitor.

The hills on the different sides of the town produce stone of very different quality. Those on the south, on one of which the castle stands, furnish a stone which is burnt into lime, and is used for a manure; those on the north yield a grit-stone fit for building. The hill on the north appears brown and barren when viewed at a distance, but is, in fact, very good pasture; the *Yorkshire* drovers bring their cattle here in the beginning of *May*, and keep them all the summer, paying about thirty shillings a head for their feed. It is not very easy to ascend this hill, but it is worth the labor; *Castleton-dale* spreads as you ascend, and on gaining the summit, a sequestered valley, called *Edale*, opens to the eye in a beautiful manner; it is wide and fertile, the inclosures running up the sides of the hills, and yearly increasing. Other small dales come into it from between other hills, and their verdure is contrasted by the brown tops of the yet uncultivated ridges. Near the end of one of these is the principal part of the village of *Edale*, and an humble chapel, without spire or tower. A rivulet runs down by it, shewing
ing

ing itself in many places, and by the noise of its fall, directs to a mill placed in a little grove. Two or three other clumps of houses, and small tufts of trees, and another streamlet falling into this, enliven the scene. From hence various other dales branch off to what is called *The Woodland of Derbyshire*, through which no high road has yet been made. This tract is of great extent, but much of it has been cleared of late, and the plough introduced by the Duke of *Devonshire*, to whom it mostly belongs.

Oats is the only corn they sow on the hills, which they do three years together, if the land is in good condition, otherwise but two, and then lay it down into grass for six or seven years. When they break up new ground on the hills, they used to lime it only, which is found to kill the heath, and produces a new, sweet grass; but they now generally denshire (i. e. pare and burn the sward), plow it for turnips, then sow oats and grass-feed. Some put on lime after it is laid down into grass, others in the turnip crop.

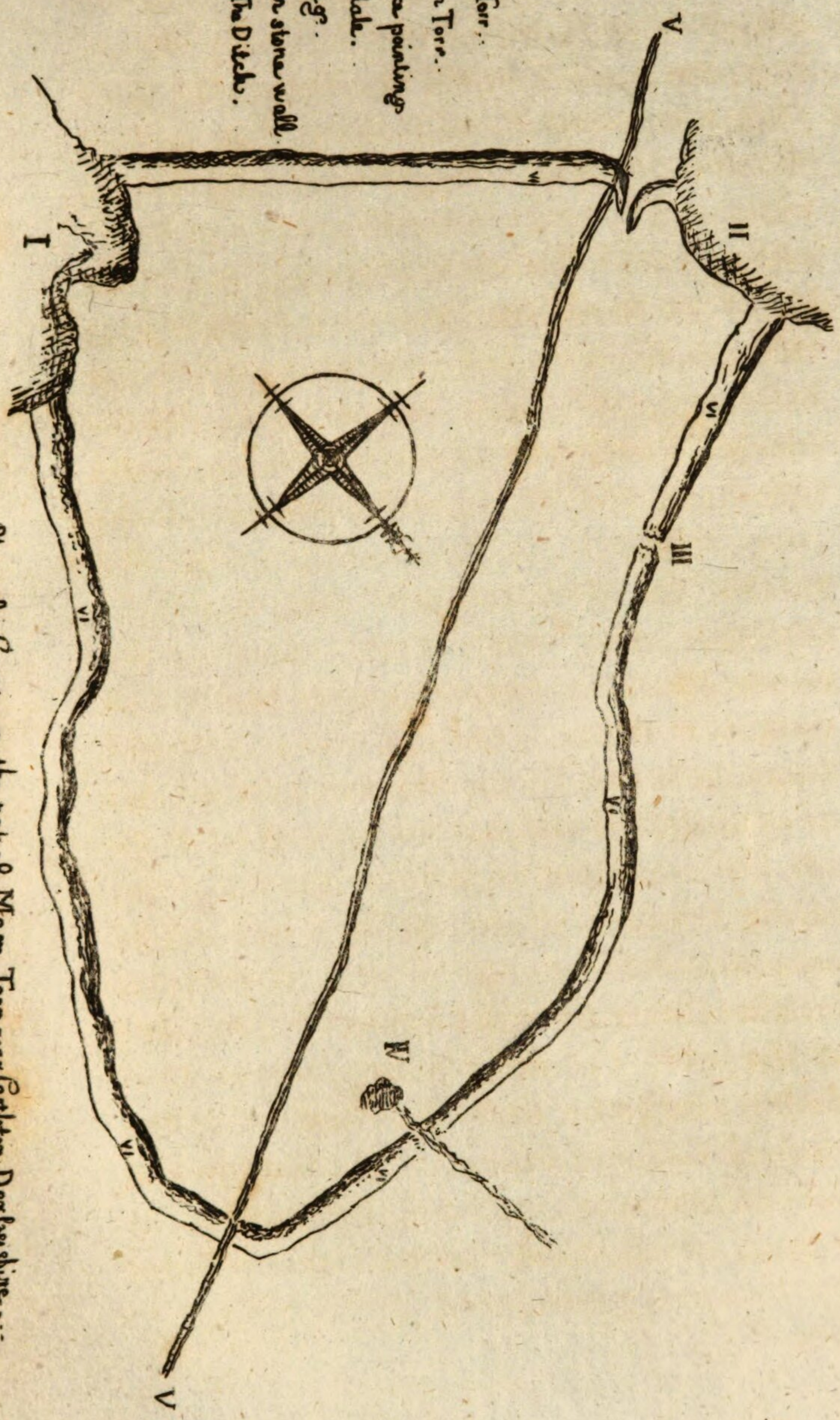
The hill which I have just mentioned as dividing *Castleton-dale* from *Edale*, consists of a long ridge, terminating towards the west

west in a broad end, one point of which is called *Mam Torr*, or the *Shivering Mountain*, the foot of which is about a mile from *Castleton*. On the top of this hill is good mould, two yards deep, then clay three-fourths of a yard; after that a bed of shale, and a row of iron-stone, in their turns, for about 20 yards, but the iron-stone always thickest, being often a yard, the other not half so much; then begins an intermixture of shale, and a mixt stone, between iron-stone and grit-stone, in beds of the same thickness, which continues to the foot of the *Torr*. These strata lie horizontally, in the most exact order. In the upper part it is perpendicular, but in the middle it slopes. On the top it is about 60 yards broad, at the bottom of the running shale, about 400 yards¹. West from this is a similar breach in the hill, but smaller, called *Little Mam Torr*. The perpendicular height of the largest, as measured by a friend of mine, is 456 feet; of the least, 243 feet; but the top of *Mam Torr* is said to be near 1000 feet above the level of *Castleton* valley^m. On the top and sides of this hill is a camp, supposed to be *Roman*, of an oblong form, running from

¹ *Short*, p. 32.

^m *Whitehurst*, p. 153.

- I. Great Mam Tor.
- II. Little Mam Tor.
- III. The entrance pointing
towards Edale.
- IV. The Spring.
- V. V. A modern stone wall.
- VI. VII. VIII. The Ditch.



Plan of a Camp on the top of Mam Tor, near Castleton, Derbyshire...

N. E. to S. W. the broad end being to the south-west, where *Mam Torr* forms one point, *Little Mam Torr* the other; the smaller end is to the north-east, on the ridge which continues on towards *Loose-hill*. There has been a double trench all round it, but the south corner is broken off by the falling of the earth at *Great Mam Torr*, and the west by that at *Little Mam Torr*. The summit of the hill is not level, but runs in a ridge nearly from west to east, along which is built a stone wall, as a pasture fence, now dividing the camp into two parts. The ascent to it is very steep every way, except at the north-east end, where the ditch crosses the ridge. The principal entrance seems to have been at the west corner, very near the top of *Little Mam Torr*; but there is a track of an old road leading from *Mam Gate*, up the north side of the hill, to a gate of about four yards wide at the small end of the camp opposite to the other gateway. There is a third of the same width, towards the north-west side, going down to *Edale*. Near the north-east corner is a good spring. At the south-west end are two small mounts within the camp. The trench is about 16 feet wide at bottom, and in-

closes

closes something more than sixteen acres of ground, the whole circumference being about 1200 yards. A sketch of it is annexed in plate IV.

At the foot of *Little Mam Torr*, near *Mam Gate*, is a field called *Hills Pasture*, taking its name from a number of small hillocks irregularly dispersed about it. On the level ground, amongst these, the foundations of several buildings were discovered a few years ago, which were grown over with grass; the stone was taken up and carried away, to be used in other places. The person employed about it says, that the walls were in general from 18 inches to two feet in thickness, composed of stone, which did not seem to have been hewed smooth with a chissel, but dressed with a pick-axe, just sufficiently to make them bed together, without any mortar or cement. There were several door thresholds, but no appearance of any stones marked with fire, to indicate chimnies. These buildings were of various shape and size; one of them was circular, about 24 feet diameter, with an opening for a door way on the south side; about eight feet west of it was a small building, containing three sides of an oblong square, one end being open.

open. The whole inclosed by a wall, something in the shape of a triangle, but not regular; the longest side about 50 yards. Near this were two other buildings, nearly square, wider at one end than at the other, the smallest end being 12 feet, the other three sides 18 feet each; the small end of one was to the south, of the other to the west; the size of these was exactly the same. At a little distance from the wide end of each, is a heap of stone and rubbish, overgrown with grass, of about six feet long, and one high. There were two other buildings considerably larger, of irregular shape.

Whether these had any relation to the camp, I do not know. Nothing was found to shew the purpose for which they were originally intended, nor is there any remembrance of their being in any other state than they were found on this occasion, nor any tradition concerning them.

From this camp a ditch is carried down the south side of the hill, cross the valley to *Micklow-hill*, about three miles off; and from thence, S. E. by S. crossing the *Bathom-gate*, and a stream that rises at *Bradwell*, and runs by *Brough*, it goes in a straight line to *Shatton*, or *Bradwell-edge*,
about

about three miles more. It is called the *Grey-ditch*, and possibly was a *Prætentura*, or fore-fence of the *Romans*ⁿ. On the side of *Mam Torr Hill* it is very visible; in the valley it is lost in many places, the plough having destroyed it; but from *Micklow-hill* to *Sbatton-edge*, it is plainly seen. The slope or front is towards *Brough*; it is about 20 feet high, and 12 broad at top. There is no tradition concerning it, but pieces of swords, spears, spurs, and bridle-bits, have been found on both sides, and very near it, between *Bathom-gate* and *Bradwell-water*. Just where it crosses the *Bathom-gate*, on the east side of it is a large limestone rock, called *Idintree*, or *Edentree*. It is said that a King *Eddin* had a house here, but perhaps it is unnecessary to say that nothing of it remains now. About a hundred yards north of this rock is a saltish spring, very clear and cold, of a purgative quality; many poor people have used it for bathing and drinking, and found it useful in scorbutic and ulcerous complaints. This spring runs into *Bradwell-water*, at a part of it vulgarly called *Birds-wash*, a little before it joins the *Nooe*. Per-

ⁿ Similar to that mentioned in *Morton's Natural History of Northamptonshire*, p. 526.

haps the true name relates to this station, and is, *Burgh-wash*.

On the point of land formed by the junction of these two small streams, was the *Roman* station called *Brough*, or *Burgh*. The road called *Bathom-gate*, went from hence to *Buxton*, and is plainly to be seen for about a mile from *Brough*, running a considerable part of the way in a parallel line with the present road to *Smadale*, the hedge of a field on the right-hand standing on it. After crossing *Grey-ditch*, it makes a turn to the north-west, probably for the more easy ascending the hill, which is long and steep, and it is then only discovered by the plough till it comes upon the *More*, about three quarters of a mile on this side *Bathom-edge*, where it is plainly seen; and on the *Buxton* side of the edge it is again visible for about a mile, in a direct line towards the inclosures at *Chapel in the Forest*, and is again found by the plough near *Buxton*, at which place Mr. *Watson* found, in 1772, a *Roman* station, not noticed before, but he does not describe it*. Where it is most entire, it measures eighteen feet over, and is composed of a small chirty, flinty gravel, different from the

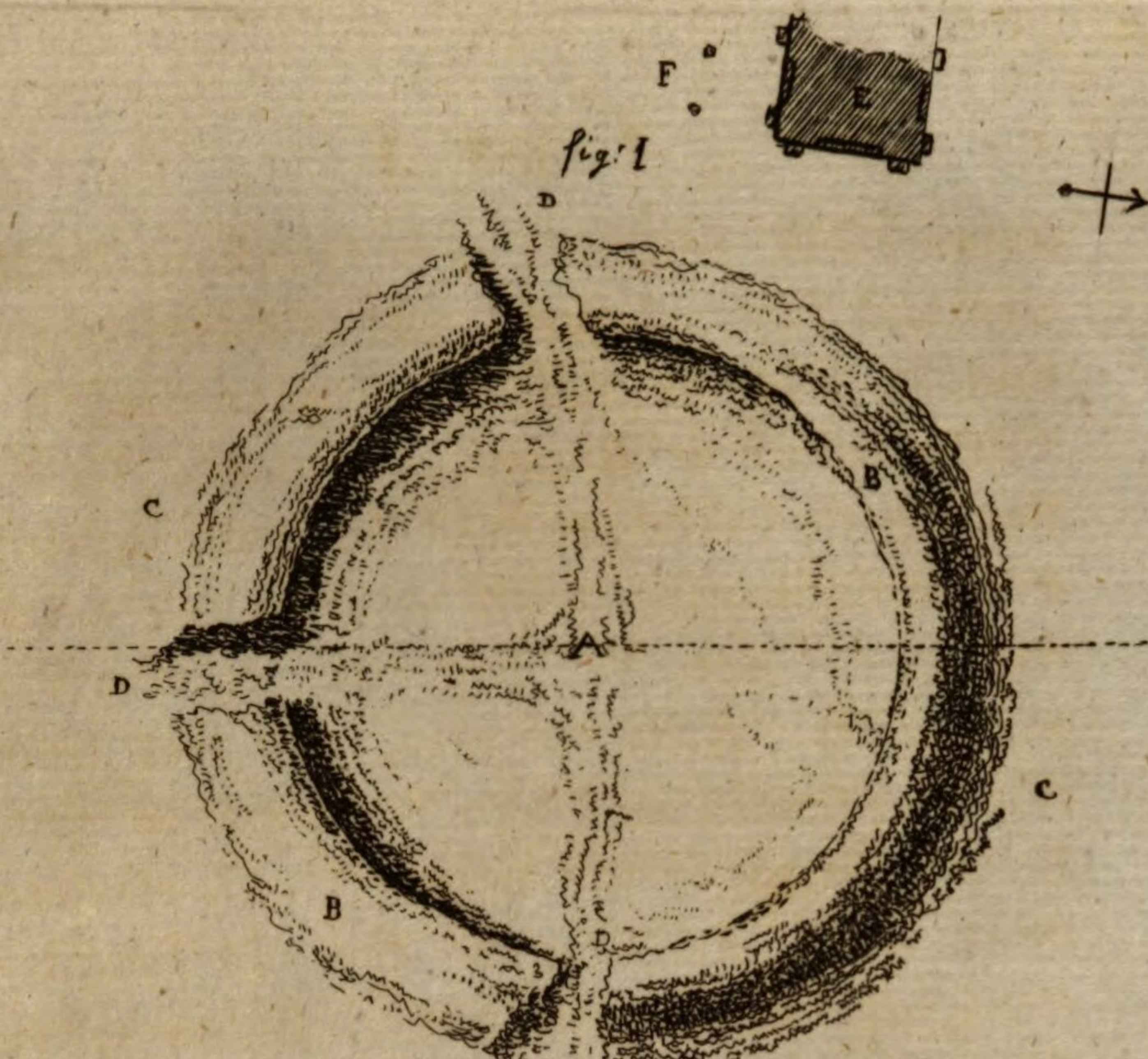
* *Arch.* v. 3. p. 237.

natural soil, and such as is found on *Bradwell* and *Tidswell-mores*. It is raised in the middle, like the modern turnpike roads^p.

The place at *Brough*, called the *Castle*, lies a little to the north of this road, having a communication with it from the south corner. Plate V. Fig. 2. represents a plan of it. A. is the area, 310 feet from south to north, and 270 from east to west. B. is a gate into the field. C. C. modern stone walls, standing on the old foundations, in which are several stones taken from the ancient walls. D. D. hedges. E. faint traces of the original line, at present open to the rest of the field. F. an

^p Mr. Pegge's account of the *Roman roads in Derbyshire*, which I have seen since writing the above, says, that at the *Dam of the Forest* (i. e. *Chapel in the Forest*) a few yards within the lane, called *Hernstone-lane*, it enters the inclosures on the left hand, where we could discern its course in the month of *June* very plainly, by the different color of the grass, till it entered that straight lane that goes to *Fairfield*. Afterwards it winds to the left hand, towards *Fairfield*, and proceeds by that village to *Buxton*, where it finally ends. He observes, that there is no trace of a road to the north or north-east of *Brough*, and therefore concludes that it was only for a communication between that place and *Buxton*. But Mr. *Watson*, in his account of *Melandra* castle, in the parish of *Glossop*, in *Derbyshire*, says there is a road to it from *Brough*, which is called the *Doctors-gate*, and that it goes from thence to a place in *Yorkshire*, called the *Doctors-lane Head*, where it joined the great *Roman* way from *Manchester* to *York*. *Arch. v. 3. p. 237.*

opening



The Ground plot of y Camp at Heathersage Derbyshire.



The Section of y Camp taken from south to North
Scale 50 100 feet

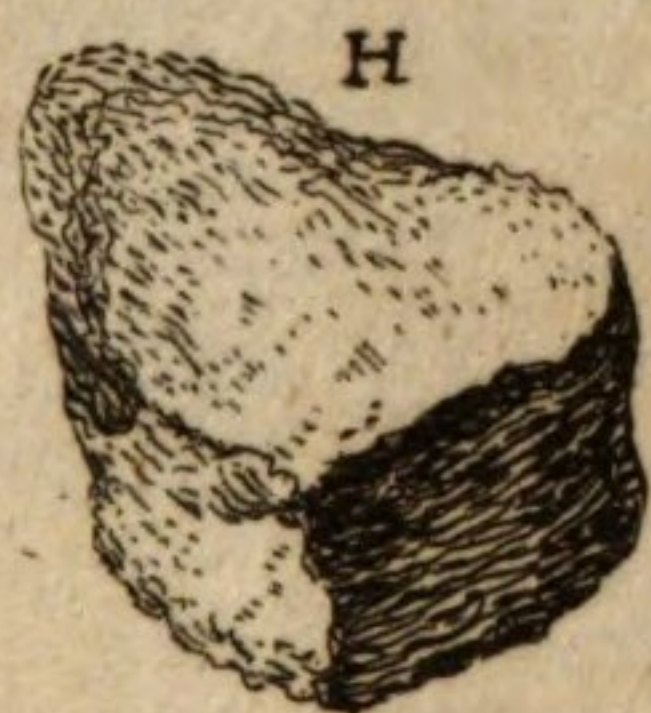
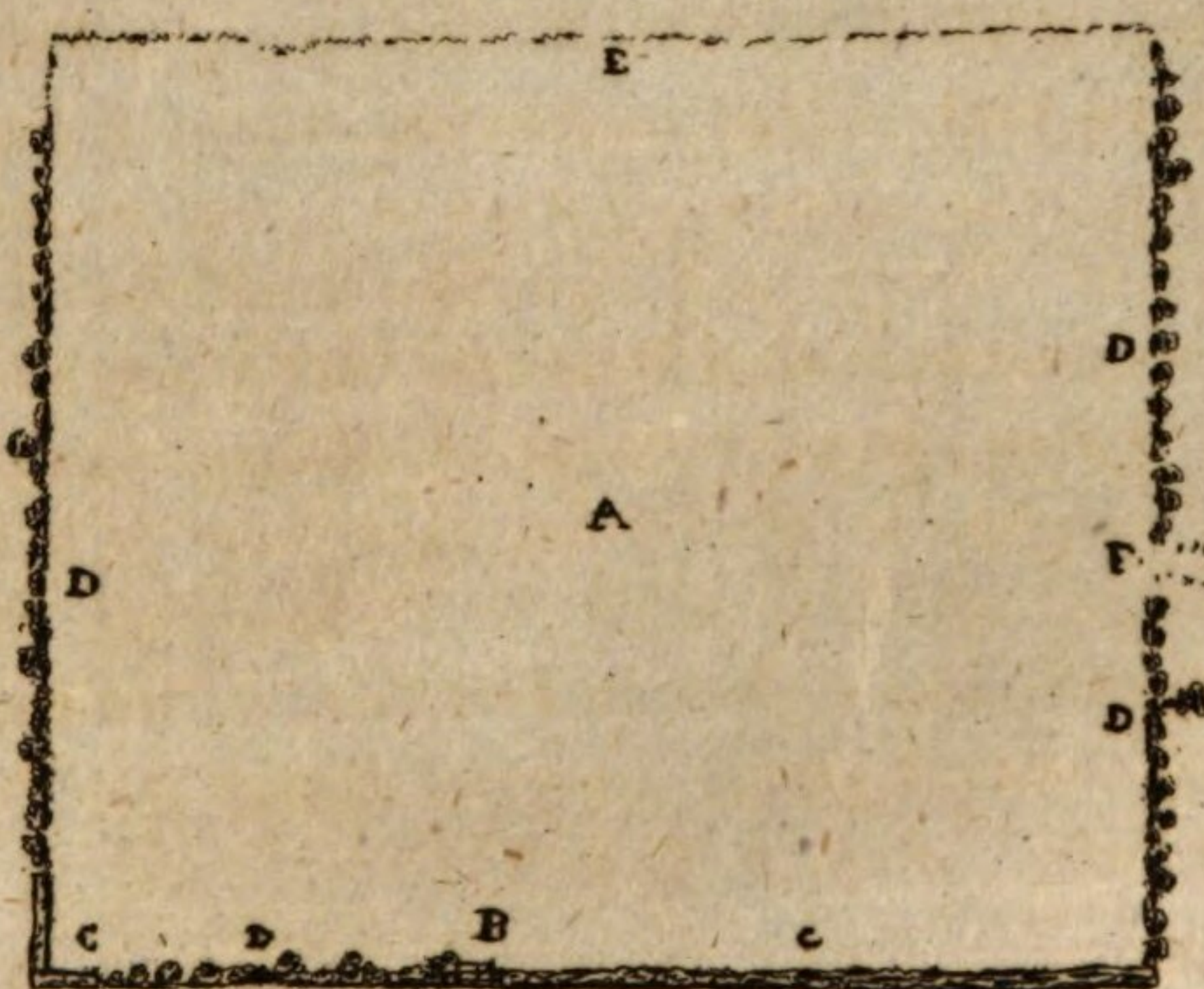


fig. II



The Ground plot of y Camp at Brough near Castleton Derbyshire.

Scale 100 200 feet

opening to the field. G. G. the two rivers or brooks. H. one of the ancient stones, in shape of a wedge; one foot one inch long, nine inches broad at one end, six inches thick. These stones are of different sizes. Many foundations of buildings lying on every side of this spot, have been turned up by the plough, but it has been so well levelled within these few years, that none are now to be seen; the stones have been used in building houses and walls in the neighbourhood. Some perfect ones were in a wall inclosing the field; they were of brown grit-stone, the shape of a wedge, about eleven inches long, nine broad at one end, six at the other, and about five thick. Between the castle and the river bricks have been taken up, but none on the other side the water; on the other side, urns have been found. Mr. *Pegge* says, that in 1761 he saw the rude busts of *Apollo*, and another deity, in stone, which had been discovered in the fields here; that a coarse pavement had been dug up, composed of pieces of tile and cement, in the lower of the two fields called *Halsteds*, at the confluence of *Bradwell-brook* and the *Nooe*, where were the apparent marks of an oblong square building, the angles of which

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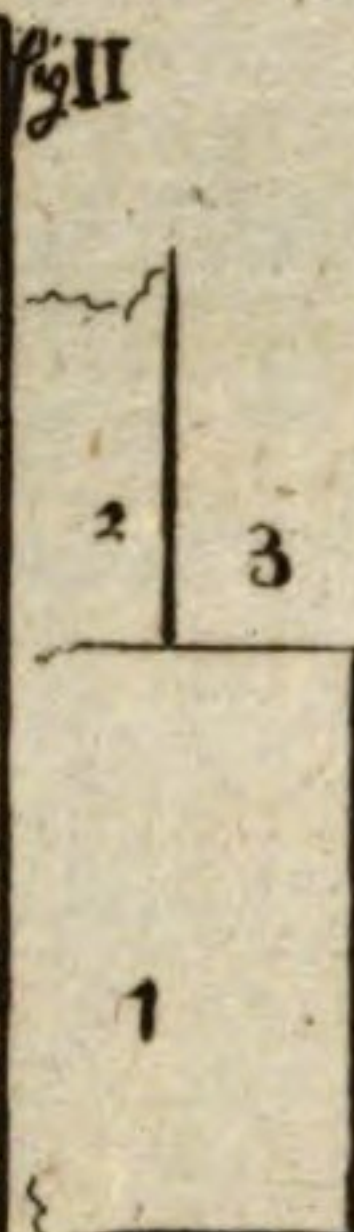
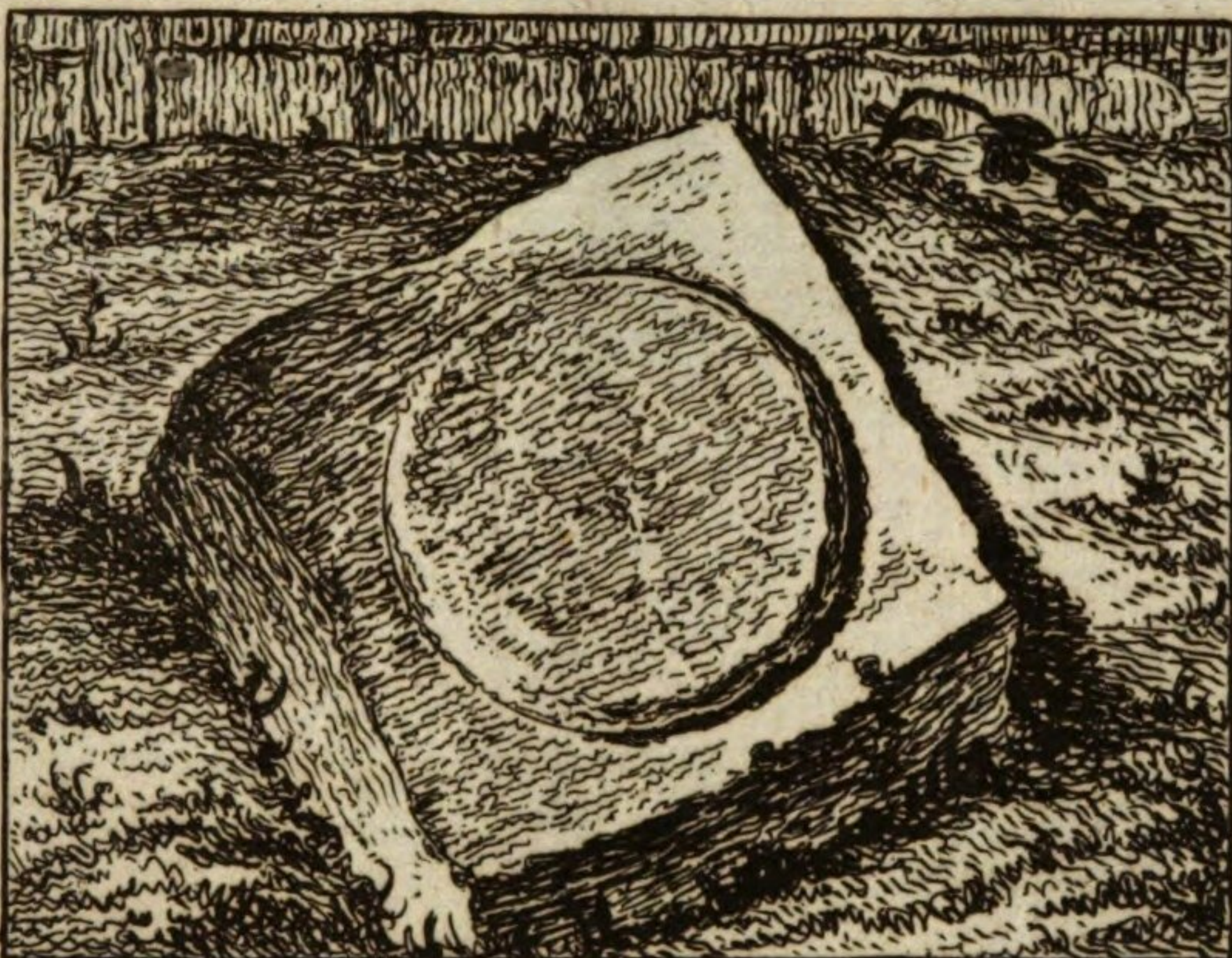
were

were of hewn grit-stone. He also found the fragment of a tile, on which the letters O H, part of the word *Cohors*, were remaining.

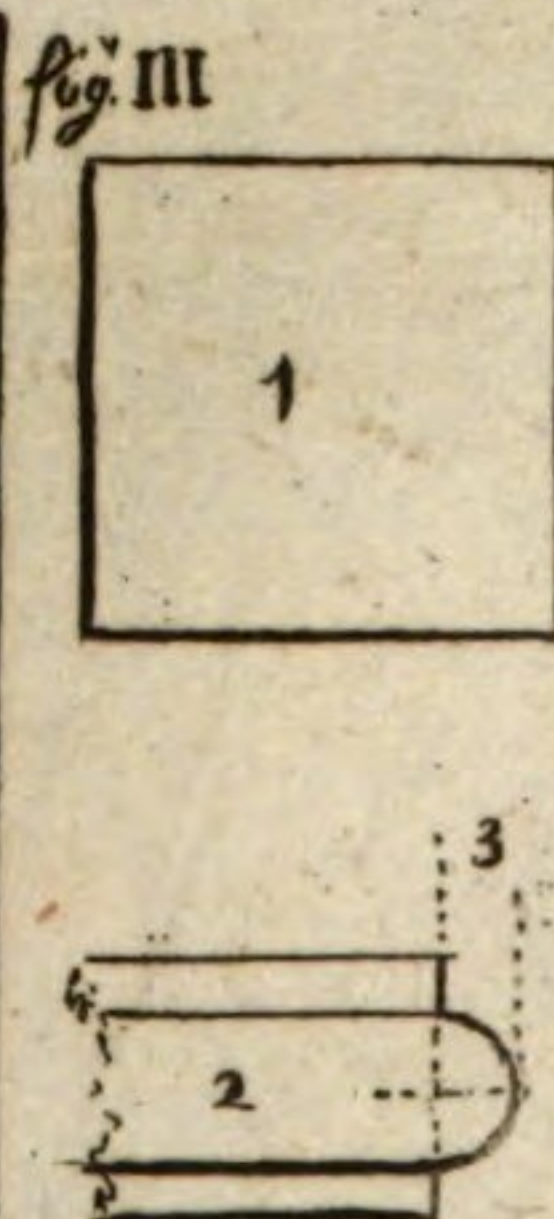
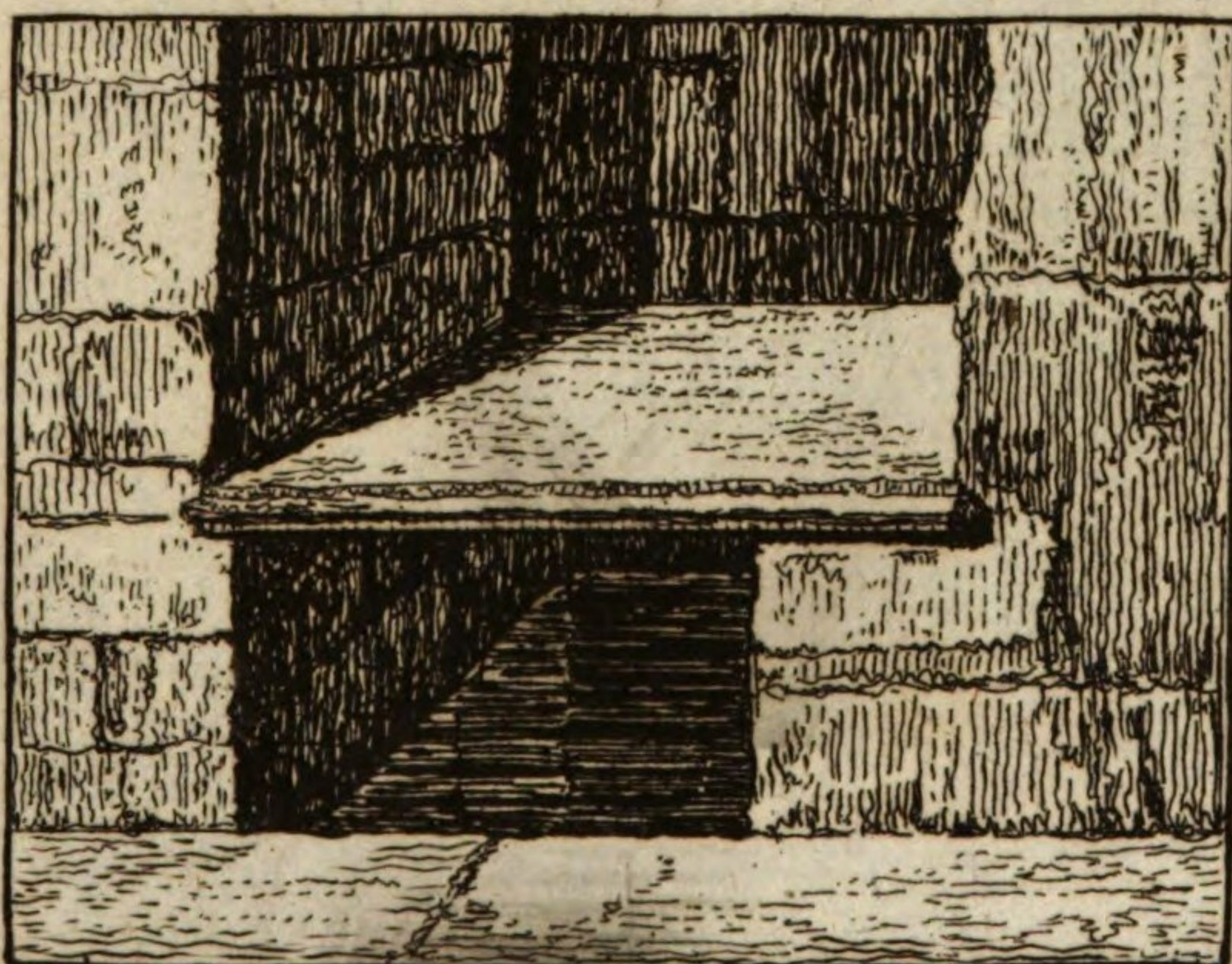
In a field at the conflux of the two streams, it is in memory that a double row of pillars crossed the point of land, but they have been entirely destroyed some time. Old people say they were of grit-stone, and that three persons could walk abreast between them. At a gate by the road side, just before coming to the mill, on the left of the gate I saw a base, and part of a column of brown stone. Plate VI. Fig. I. is the profile of it. 1. is the plinth, 10 inches in height; 2. is the torus, two inches; 3. is the shaft of the column, one foot in diameter; 4. is the projection of the torus, being two inches; the dotted lines shew the formation of it. On the ground on the right of the gate lay a base or plinth, with a small part of a column on it. Fig. II. 1. is the plinth, of the same height as the other; 2. is the shaft of the column, one foot three inches in diameter; 3. is the projection of the plinth, four inches and a half. Over a well is a torus moulding to a pedestal. Fig. III. 1. shews the size, which is two feet



A Base and part of a Column on the top of a wall at Brough near Castleon Det byshire.



A Base or Plinth with a small part of a Column on it: laid at the bottom of a wall by the road side, at Brough.



A Cyma or a Torus moulding to a Pedestal, supposed the top part to a roman Altar, now laid over a small well at Brough.

J. Carter del. & sculp. 1792.

feet nine inches; 2. is the torus moulding, four inches high; 3. is the projection of the torus, being one inch. The dotted line shews the formation of it. Fig. IV. 1. is the neck of an urn of red earth, lately found here, being two inches over; 2. is the profile of it.

There have been frequently found pieces of swords, spears, bridle-bits, coins, and pieces of pavement, composed of small bits of brick and pebble stones, strongly cemented with lime, great numbers of whole and broken bricks, with letters on them, and tiles. *John Wilson, Esq. of Broomhead-hall, near Sheffield*, is said to be possessed of several specimens of the bricks, one of them entire, eight inches long, seven and three quarters broad, one and three quarters thick, with the letters C. H.^a very fairly impressed in the middle; and a broken one, on which the letter C. remains. He is said to have also the rim of an urn, found

here, with these letters on it



the T R

being in smaller characters; and a piece of a patera of fine red earth. About seven or eight years ago there were found two large

^a Qu. If not C O H.

urns full of ashes; the urns were well preserved, and were sent to some gentlemen in *London*. Another was found two years ago, full of ashes, of the color of fern ashes; the man who found it, broke it to see what it was made of. A piece of it I now have. A few years ago there was turned up by the plough a half-length figure of a woman, with her arms folded across her breast, cut in a rough grit-stone. It was sold to a gentleman near *Bakewell*.

In the spring 1780, there was found at the north corner of the castle a baking stone, such as is now used in the country for baking oat-bread.

Opposite to the *Station*, on the south side of the *Bradwell-water*, are a few houses, retaining the name of *Brough*; where the streams join is a mill, and a little below it a bridge, leading towards *Sheffield*, over the river which retains the name of the *Nooe*.

The common people say, that *King Peverell* had a house at *Brough*; this *King Peverell* means *William Peverell*, mentioned before; his father, in the second year of his reign, gave him *Nottingham* castle^r.

On examination, a gentleman tells me, it does not seem that there have been any

^r *Dugd. Bar.* v. 1. p. 436.

fortifications on *Will-hill* and *Loose-hill*, tho' the tradition is, that a bloody battle was fought near them by two armies, which encamped thereon, but when, or by whom, is not known. The appearance is nothing more than some ditches; whether used for fences, or a slight temporary defence, I know not. There are heaps of earth raised by the rubbish thrown out of some stone quarries. It is not known that any instruments of war have been found here; but about the year 1778, or 1779, on removing a large heap of stones, a little to the eastward of *Winbill-pike*, an urn was found under them; it was made of clay badly baked, the workmanship very rude. It is said to have been made like a flower-pot, about half an inch thick at top, not so much in the middle, the sides scratched, as plaisterers do their under-coats, thus,  other part with slanting strokes only, thus, . It stood on the surface of the ground, the top covered with a flat stone, and over it the heap of stones was rudely piled up in the form of a hay-cock. It is not remembered whether ashes or bones were found in it. Some parts of it are in Mr. *Wilson's* possession.

About a mile north-east of the *Nether-booth*, in *Edale*, what was called a *Druids Altar*, was destroyed a few years ago, for the sake of the stone.

It was in a rough, heathy pasture, called the *Nether-more*, on the summit of a hill, descending on three sides to the depth of a quarter of a mile, but on the fourth side is a level ground of 30 or 40 acres, at the end of which, and at the foot of another mountain, is a ditch, the slope or front of which is towards that other mountain, and is about eight feet; the top, or crown, is about five feet broad, the bottom about six feet. This ditch is about 660 yards long, a rivulet crossing each end of it. The altar was circular, about 66 feet diameter, composed of rough stones of various sizes, rudely piled together, without mortar or cement, in the form of a hay-cock, about 18 feet in perpendicular height. The top was hollow, in the form of a basin, about four feet deep, and six feet in diameter; the stone on the inside of this basin was black, and much burned, as if large fires had been often made in it. There is not the least appearance of any tool having been used on the stones, but they seem to have been taken from the surface of the hill

hill on the other side the ditch, where there are now lying great quantities of loose ones of the same sort. What is in the ground immediately about the altar, differs in hardness, grit, and color. As much has been carried away from this pile, as has built a pasture wall 40 roods long (seven yards to the rood) six feet high, 20 inches thick at bottom, and 10 at top, but some hundred loads yet remain. No part of the earth at bottom has yet been cleared, so that it is not known whether there is any thing under it, which could lead to a discovery of the use for which it was intended, but other similar ones have been removed entirely, and nothing found.

The basin at the top, and the marks of fire, would seem to shew that this was a beacon, but the hill on the other side the ditch is higher, and being so near, would have been used for that purpose, especially as the stone used in the construction was to be carried from thence to this place. The ditch too was certainly meant for more than a common pasture fence, if indeed any fences were made for cattle on the tops of hills in early times.

A few years ago a large stone lying on the side of the hill, on the right of the

P /

village

village of *Edale*, was removed, and under it were found 15 or 16 beads, about two inches diameter, and the thickness of the stem of a large tobacco-pipe; one was of amber, the rest of glass, some black and white, others of different colors. Most of them were sent to *Cambridge*. These were amulets, used by the *Druids*; *Pliny* says, they wore them as a badge of distinction, and tells a very ridiculous story of the manner of taking them; but, according to *Camden* (or his continuator) there is a like superstition about this matter still subsisting in most parts of *Wales*, throughout all *Scotland*, and in *Cornwall*. He says, it is there “the common opinion of the
 “vulgar, that about *Midsummer Eve* (tho’
 “in the time they do not all agree) it is
 “usual for snakes to meet in companies,
 “and that by joining heads together and
 “hissing, a kind of bubble is formed, like
 “a ring, about the head of one of them,
 “which the rest, by continual hissing,
 “blow on till it comes off at the tail, and
 “then it immediately hardens, and re-
 “sembles a glass ring, which whoever
 “finds (as some old women and children
 “are persuaded) shall prosper in all his
 “undertakings. The rings thus generated
 “are

“ are called *Gleinen Nadroedb*; in *English*,
 “ snake-stones. They are small glass amu-
 “ lets, commonly about half as wide as
 “ our finger rings, but much thicker, of
 “ a green color usually, though some of
 “ them are blue, and others curiously
 “ waved with blue, red, and white^s.”

He adds, that some quantity of them, together with some amber beads, had been lately discovered at a stone-pit near *Garvord*, in *Berks*, where a battle had been fought between the *Romans* and *Britons*. He thinks they were used as amulets by the *Druids*.

The opinion of the *Cornish* is somewhat differently given by Mr. *Carew*, who says,
 “ the country people in *Cornwall* have a
 “ persuasion that the snakes here breathing
 “ upon a hazel wand, produce a stone ring
 “ of blue color, in which there appears
 “ the yellow figure of a snake; and that
 “ beasts which are stung, being given some
 “ water to drink wherein this stone has
 “ been foked, will recover^t.” Some of them have been found in *Northamptonshire*^u.

Dr. *Borlase* mentions what is said by these authors, without telling us whether

^s *Cam. v. 2. p. 64.* ^t *Survey of Cornwall, p. 216.*

^u *Morton's Natural History, p. 499.*

the notion still continues, but it seems as if it did.

The top of the hill, on the left of the village, is full of bogs, the other hills hereabouts are found.

Castleton is a royal manor, leased to the Duke of *Devonshire*. Lady *Massareen* has considerable property here, and particularly a lease from the crown of a large tract of ground which has been inclosed, and is now good land.

A level is driving through a hill between the castle and *Mam Torr*, in the *King's Fields*, which is carried on in the manner of the Duke of *Bridgewater's*, at *Worsley-mill*, and under the direction of Mr. *Gilbert*, his manager there; but the canal here is all under ground, and is only used to convey the rubbish of it as it is dug, to a place where it may be got rid of; at first this was done by conveying it to the mouth of the shaft, and drawing it up in buckets, but they have since found cavities in the rocks under ground, large enough to take off any quantity. The shaft is sunk about 10 yards deep, and by conveying the water into chasms in the rock, they avoided the necessity of carrying it thro' the grounds of the freeholders. A flight of wide stone
steps

steps leads down to the water, which is literally a subterraneous navigation, no part of it being above ground. Eight men are employed, who work about a fathom in a week; in 1777 they had finished about 400 yards, and had about 500 more to do. The expence is about fifty shillings a yard, but no difficulty, no danger, no expence, can damp the ardor of undertakers in this business. Between *Matlock* and *Roofeley* one is carrying on thro' the hill near *Darley-bridge*, towards *Yowlgrave*, which had cost 10,000*l.* when scarce a third of it was done. This is thro' a rock of such hardness, that tools will scarcely touch it, and the whole is performed by the tedious process of blasting with gunpowder; and even this is so impeded by the great quantity of water and moisture, that the powder must be inclosed in tin pipes.

By the custom of the miners, any one who finds a spot unworked, which he thinks likely to produce a vein of lead, tho' in another man's field*, may put down

* A remarkable case of this sort happened lately. The owner of a field employed a man by the great, to get stone in his field. The latter employed laborers by the day, who found a vein of lead. This man, the laborers, and the owner of the field, made their separate claims; in the *Barmoot Court* it was adjudged to the man who took the work by the great, the day laborers being only considered as his servants,

a little wooden cross, called a *Stoter*, and enter his name with the proper officer, who sets out a certain number of *meers* (a *meer* is twenty-nine yards) and he is then at liberty to work it, sink pits, and lay the rubbish about sixteen yards on each side as he proceeds. If he does not work it, and another has a mind to try his fortune, he goes to the officer, tells him such a spot is not worked, and desires him *to nick it*; the officer, with a jury of twenty-four, who are sworn for the purpose of attending to this business, go to the spot, cut a nick in the cross, and give notice to the first undertaker, that they shall go again at such a time, for the same purpose. If no notice is taken, they go a second and third time, after which the property is vested in the new adventurer, subject to the same rules.

The lead ore, when brought out of the mine, is broken with heavy hammers on a stone, called a knock-stone, and is then put into a wooden sieve, and rinsed in a large tub; the ore falls through, and leaves the lighter rubbish, which is skimmed off, thrown out at a hole in the wall, and thence taken to the *buddle*, where it is rinsed again by a small current of water, the

the lead falling to the bottom. What is carried down by the current, is washed once more in the same manner, and the deposit here, which is almost as fine as flour, is called *belland*. The beating and first rining is done by women, who work nine hours in the day, and earn about seven-pence. The men earn about eight shillings a week.

After all this is gone through, an officer, known by the name of the *Barmister*, comes on behalf of the lord of the manor, and takes the proportion due to him, which is, in some places, every tenth, in some every thirteenth, in others every twentieth or twenty-fifth dish; till this is done, none can be removed or sold. A *dish*, or *hoppet*, is a *peck*, or sixteen pints in the *High Peak*, and fourteen in the *Low*; nine dishes make a *load*, and four of these a *horse-load*. When the dues are thus taken, the ore is carried to the *smelting-house*, and run into *pieces*, two of which are called a *pig*, and weigh about eleven stone. Sixteen pieces make a *fother*, the weight of which is different according to the market it is designed for; to *London*, nineteen hundred and an half; to *Hull*, twenty-four hundred; to other places, the medium between these two.

The

The price is, however, the same, and this difference in the weight is made to answer the expence of carriage, which is paid by the feller. On an average the fother is worth 13*l.* 15*s.* The lead is mostly carried to the navigation near *Rotheram*, or to *Chesterfield*, to be sent to market.

Pieces of ore of about the size of nutmegs, are called *bing*; a smaller sort, *pesey*; in a still smaller state it is called *smitham*. Some years ago the miners contended, that toll was not to be taken of this last; but as they had it in their power to reduce as much as they pleased to that size, and would have annihilated the toll, the Duke of *Devonshire*, who is lessee of the crown throughout the *High Peak*, tried the question, and succeeded. By this determination he is entitled to the thirteenth dish of the whole, but he takes no more than a twenty-fifth, except occasionally, to assert his right. Mr. *Rowls*, who is lessee of the crown in the *Low Peak*, has had the same dispute, but takes the thirteenth.

The ore is run into *pieces*, either in smelting-houses, or cupola's. The latter were introduced about 1730, and are considered as less prejudicial to the health of the workmen, than the former, but smelt-
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ing-houfes are ftill ufed. The fmoke of the lead produces palfies, confumptions, the *byon*, which refembles a quinfy, and a diforder in the bowels, called the *belland*, and which affects cattle that feed on the grafs or heath contaminated by the fmoak ; it gives a fweetnefs to the herbage, and makes them eat it greedily, but the proprietors of the fmelting-houfes are often forced to pay damages for cattle which are killed by it.

A *charge* of lead, which is 18 hundred weight, takes up from feven to ten hours in fmelting. Two men are employed about it, the pay of the firft is 1*s.* 3*d.* of the fecond, 1*s.* For fuch trifling fums do men undertake fuch unwholefome employments !

Disputes between miners are tried at the *Barmoot Court*, which is held about *Lady-Day* and *Michaelmas*, and at any intermediate time, if required. At the general courts, a jury of 24 *working-miners* is fworn, who are fummoned when a fpecial court is called, and twelve make a jury to try the caufe. A fpecial jury of *holders of mines* may be had, if demanded. On complaint to the court, the twenty-four view the matter in difpute, and give their opinion ;

opinion ; if either party is dissatisfied, a trial is had before the steward of the court, who is the judge, and council often attend. If the verdict is not satisfactory, the matter is removed to *Westminster-hall*; in cases of importance this is generally done.

People often undertake to drive a *fough*, to carry off the water from their own, or others, mines. If they relieve the mine of another, they are entitled to a certain proportion of all the ore got in that mine after it is cleaned ; sometimes so much as one-sixth. If, in carrying on the work they hit on a vein of lead, they frequently find that it is within *the meers* of some other miner, and then they are obliged to account for the produce.

Six miles beyond *Tidswell* is the little village of *Fairfield*, (a chapelry of *Hope*) and a mile beyond that is *Buxton*, whose bath has been celebrated from the time of the *Romans*, and to this day continues to afford relief to the afflicted. He who is racked by the gout or rheumatism, or deprived of the use of his limbs by those painful disorders, here finds his cure, and hangs up his votive crutch.

It is seated in a bottom, and the resort of company to the bath has made it grow
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into the size of a small town; but it is, as mentioned before, a township of *Bakewell*.

The bath is at a house called *The Hall*, is of a temperate heat, equal to new milk, or that of one's own blood^y; it is in a room ten yards long, five and an half wide, and about the same height. There is a stone bench along one end and side of it, for the use of the bathers, and at each corner are steps to go down into it. It is 26 feet six inches long, 12 feet eight inches broad, four feet nine inches deep at one end, and six inches less at the other. The bottom is paved with smooth flags. On the backside lies a rock of solid black limestone, or a kind of bastard marble. The two chief springs rise up through this rock, but several lesser springs rise up all over the bath, through chinks in the rock, and the seams in the pavement. The surface of the water is covered with a steam, which, however, does not rust iron. The level, by which the bath is emptied, was made by Mr. *White* in 1697, at which time he made the outer bath, where the old kitchen stood; he also made a fough, to carry off the cold springs, that they might not rise in the bath, and chill the

^y See Note in p. 124.

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water

water. The outer bath is 17 feet long, 10 feet two inches wide, and four feet six inches deep, and is filled from the inner bath. The springs will fill them both in two hours and eight minutes^z.

That the poor might not be deprived of the benefit of these (and *Bath*) waters, by the severe laws made in Queen *Elizabeth's* time for regulating the poor, and confining them to their own parishes, and yet that this might not be made a pretence for idle vagabonds, it is provided, in an act made in her 39th year, that none coming hither, or to *Bath*, should beg, but should have relief from their parishes, and a pass from two justices, fixing the time of their return.

The water is sulphureous and saline, yet not foetid, but very palatable, because the sulphur is not united with any vitriolic particles, or but very few saline; it tinges not silver, nor is purgative, by reason the saline parts are in such small proportions. If drank, it creates a good appetite, and is prescribed in scorbutic rheumatisms, and consumptions^a.

^z *Short*, p. 42.

^a *Leigh*, b. 1. p. 31, 32, 33. For a comparative view of the different temperatures of *Bath*, *Buxton*, &c. see p. 124.

St. *Anne's* well, which furnishes the water that is drank, is on the other side of the late turnpike-road, under a small stone alcove, built by Sir *Thomas Delves*, who had received a cure here^b; but that is now taken down, and a more elegant one built in its room. St. *Anne* had formerly a chapel dedicated to her in this place.

This bath was used by the *Romans*, and the remains of their road are visible at *Fairfield*, pointing towards the station at *Burgh*, or *Brough*, mentioned before. In Dr. *Leigh's* time, a wall was to be seen cemented with red *Roman* plaister, close by St. *Anne's* well, with the ruins of the ancient bath, its dimensions, and length; he says, the plaister was red, and hard as brick, a mixture not prepared in these days, and appeared as if it was burnt, exactly resembling tile^c. This well rose into a stone basin, within a *Roman* brick-wall, a yard square within, and a yard high on three sides^d; this wall was destroyed in 1709, when the arch over that spring was built by Sir *Thomas Delves*. About 1697, as Mr. *White* was driving up a level to the bath, 50 yards east of St. *Anne's* well, and

^b *Stukeley's Itin. Cur.* v. 1. p. 56.

^c *Leigh*, b. 3. p. 42.

^d *Short's Mineral Waters*, p. 23.

14 north of *Bingham* spring, the workmen found, buried deep under the grafs and corn-mould, sheets of lead spread upon great pieces of timber, about four yards square, with broken ledges round about, which had been a leaden cistern, and not unlikely that of the *Romans*, at least of some ancient bath, which had been supplied with water from *Bingham* well. The first good house for the accommodation of visitors, was built not long before 1572 (when Dr. *Jones* published a treatise on these waters) by the Earl of *Shrewsbury*. This was demolished about 1670, by the then Earl of *Devonshire*, and a new house built. At this time a register of cures, which had been long kept here, was destroyed, with all the votive crutches, which hung on the walls^e.

Bingham, or Mr. *Leigh's* well, is a very strong, warm spring, rising out of the black limestone, in a very dry ground, about 63 yards south, and south-east, of St. *Anne's* well. It is not always equally strong, but in a great drought discharged 1758 gallons of water in an hour^f. There is in the same close a hot and cold spring, 20 yards south-east of St. *Anne's*; and a little east

^e *Short*, p. 49.

^f *Ibid.* p. 50.

of this, on the east side of a stone wall, is another small, flow, hot spring, which mixes with a cold one, rising up close by it. Another warm spring rises in the stream of the level, which carries the water from the bath; and on the south of this stream rise two other warm springs^g.

Dr. *Short* computes, that the four warm springs together, throw forth in a year 97 millions, 681 thousand 860 gallons of water, exclusive of the waste that gets out of the bath, the strong spring in the middle of the bath level, what rises in the hot and cold spring, and the two small warm springs in the low ground, with several other oozings of warm water in different places, the whole of which added, might nearly double the quantity^h.

On the north side the brook, opposite to the hall, is a chalybeate spring, which, mixed with the water of St. *Anne's*, or *Bingham* well, is a gentle purgativeⁱ.

Besides the hall, there are two large houses on the hill for the reception of company, the *White Hart*, and the *Eagle*, with some other smaller ones; but so great has been the resort for many years, that the Duke of *Devonshire*, who is owner of

^g *Short*, p. 39.

^h *Ibid.* p. 51.

ⁱ *Ibid.* p. 229.

the bath, has at length determined to provide still further accommodation. He has accordingly begun to build in the bottom, near the hall, and is about to erect another inn, a large assembly room, and some private houses, which are to form a crescent. The foundations are laying (1780), and in digging them, another warm spring has been discovered, in which the water bubbles up with considerable force; near it was found the corner of a building of squared stone, supposed to have been the work of the *Romans*. It might have been supposed, that as the present bath is not near large enough to accommodate the company conveniently, and a greater resort must be expected when the buildings are completed, they would have gladly availed themselves of this additional bath; unfortunately they have not. A grove of trees, which could ill be spared, has been cut down, to make room for these alterations. The turnpike road is turned, so as not to go between the hall and the new building, as it used to do, but now goes round the crescent, and comes into the town at the top of the hill. The stone used in these buildings is got on the duke's estate, about two miles off, and makes a handsome appearance.

The

The duke's expence is calculated to be from 30 to 50,000*l.* but this is much short of what was originally proposed to have been done. A wide street was to have been built in the front of the hall, (which was also to have been much enlarged) with a colonade on each side up to it, and the whole was to have been made commodious and magnificent. The avarice of an individual prevented the execution of the plan; a small field of two acres, which was not the duke's property, lay intermixed with what was his, and without it the work could not be carried into execution. The owner thought he might avail himself of this circumstance to any extent, and that the duke must buy, whatever price he should set on it; he demanded 2000*l.* for his two acres. He was offered 1200*l.* or more, but refusing it, the design was changed, and the present plan adopted in its room. By this means his two acres remain of the original value of any other two acres near the place, which must be rated very high, to make them come to much more than 100*l.* Disappointed in that scheme, he is now trying another; he is sinking to intercept the hot spring, which

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he fancies rises in his ground, and descends from thence to the hall.

The curate of the place reads prayers at the hall twice a day, and a subscription is made for him. Here, as at *Matlock*, a shilling a piece is paid for dinner, and the same for supper. Whoever happens to be at the head of the table, collects one shilling from every new comer on his first appearance, for the benefit of the poor; the same is done at the other houses, and the whole amounts to a handsome sum in the season.

The situation of this place is the reverse of *Matlock*, the scenery of which you look for in vain. The hills are dreary, and the summit of one does little more than shew the summit of another equally bare. The *Wye*, which runs from hence by *Bakewell*, is in its infancy, being formed by the junction of three small springs a mile west from the hall^k.

About half a mile from *Buxton*, on the right of the *Ashbourn* road, is a large hill, where they get limestone, and burn it into lime, which is more fit for manure than building, outer walls especially; for being exposed to the air and weather, it soon

^k *Short*, p. 24.

moulders,

moulders, and peels off¹. Lower down, nearer the bath, are different sorts of stone, the lime from which becomes so hard after working, that it becomes as hard as stone, and is not injured by air or weather. Of the limestone here, there are nine or ten different sorts, some of which lying nearest to the hall, are very full of sulphur, and being broke or struck with a hammer, smell strongly of it. Most of the jet black sort are of a very irregular figure, full of great knobs, or lumps, the least bit whereof broke off, sends forth an insufferable smell; it contains much solid bitumen, and seems as though it were forcibly melted sulphur and stone powder, thrown up by the vehemence of a subterranean fire, and condensed under the earth's surface. This is an observation made by Dr. *Short*^m, before the idea was started of volcano's being to be found in a great number of places, where there is no tradition of any. This gentleman observes, that most of the limestone in the *Peak* abounds with shells of cockles, oysters, and escallops, but none so much as this place and *Stony-Middleton*; he contends, however, that they are not real shells, but only resemblances of themⁿ.

¹ *Short*, p. 24.

^m *Ibid.* p. 24.

ⁿ *Ibid.* p. 28.

There

There are seven or eight kilns, worked in the summer, which burn from 120 to 300 horse loads in two days, sold at 4*d.* or 4*d* $\frac{1}{2}$. the load. It is sometimes carried away in small carts, which hold about four horse loads each. Five men join in taking a kiln, and give 5*l.* a year rent for it. They work at the mines in the winter. The heaps of rubbish from the kilns, which are scattered over the sides of the hill, grow into a firm consistence, and in them the workmen scoop out habitations, which must be comfortably warm, as there are no crevices to let in the air. At the distance of a mile from hence, or less, on the *Staffordshire* side, the soil changes, and instead of a limestone rock covered with verdant turf, the surface is heath, under that a black, moorey soil, and under that a brownish earth, full of loose, crumbling stone; lead, in some places, some ironstone, and some sulphur^o; and a little farther are coal-pits, where coal is got, which is used in burning the lime.

Under this hill is the cavern called *Poole's Hole*, reputed one of the wonders of the *Peak*; but no one who has seen the cavern at *Castleton*, will find it worth the trouble

^o *Short*, p. 24.

of going into. The entrance is by an arch, so low, that you must stoop at going in, but it soon rises to a considerable height. There are hollows, which are called by the names of *Poole's Chamber*, *Cellar*, &c. and the droppings from the roof, form masses of stone, which may be supposed to represent fret-work, organ and choir-work, the figures of animals, a chair, fitches of bacon, &c. When *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, was at *Buxton*, she went as far as a pillar, which has ever since gone by her name, and few go farther; but beyond this is a steep ascent for near a quarter of a mile, which terminates near the roof in a hollow, called the *Needle's Eye*, in which a candle being placed, it represents a star. The passage is rugged, slippery, and difficult.

Near this cave are found hexagonal chrystals, the angles and sides complete, but of a bad color, none quite transparent, and not so hard as *Bristol* stones; their points scratch glass, but presently break off. In the year 1756 a gentleman in his walks observed some little risings on the rocks, which appeared like ant-hills; he opened some, and found they consisted of a perfect arch, drawn up, as he imagined, by the exhalation of the sun; in them was first
formed

formed a thin bed of dirty colored spar, and upon that a regular cluster, or bed of these crystals^p. Dr. *Short* says, all these are formed in the winter, and the more stormy and colder that is, the larger and harder the petrifications.

About a mile from *Buxton*, in the *Ash-bourn* road, on the left hand, is a hill, called *Staden Low*, marked by a thorn growing on the top. Between the road and that, is the square vallum, with the circle adjoining, mentioned by Dr. *Stukeley*. The ground there has been inclosed and plowed since he visited it; but tho' the plow has levelled the banks, the shape was as clearly to be distinguished in 1779, as it ever was. It was then a field of oats. He supposes the circle to have been for shews, and says, it is 160 feet diameter. The vallum, he speaks of in one place, as being 50 feet on each side, but revisiting it, he calls it 100, the ditch inward. On the point of the circle, farthest from the square, he says, there was a little semicircular cove of earth. He speaks of barrows on the tops of the hills^q; but perhaps means two beacons, which are on the points of two hills not far off.

^p *Literary Magazine*, 1757.

^q *Itin.* v. 2. p. 26.

Under

Under *Staden Low*, to the north, the rocks between which the river runs, form a tremendous precipice, called the *Lovers-leap*; the particular history from whence it got this name I do not know, nor did I hear of any modern exploit of the fort. This, with the *Marvel Stones*, *Chee Torr*, and the *Druids Temple*, near *Newhaven*, are all the things within a morning's ride from *Buxton*, which I know of.

To go to the *Marvel Stones*, after passing thro' *Fairfield* turnpike, take a bye-road over the common, on the left, and keep the road to *Chapel in Frith* a little way, then take a lane on the right, which points straight to a part of the turnpike-road from *Manchester*, by *Chapel in Forest* and *Tidswell*, to *Sheffield*, over which the *Bathom-gate*, on the moor above, is plainly seen in a line to the edge of the hill. About three miles from *Buxton*, and two before coming to *Chapel in the Forest*, these stones are in a pasture on the right of the road, on the side of a small hill inclining to the south. It is a rock of about 180 feet long, and 80 broad in the widest part; it does not any where rise more than three feet above the surface of the ground. The face of it is deeply indented with innumerable channels, or gutters, of various length,

length, breadth, shape, and depth; from nine inches to 30 feet long; from five inches to five feet wide. There are also a great number of holes, some round, some of an irregular shape, from the size of a small basin to that of a large kettle; after rains these are full of water, till exhaled by the sun. The channels, or gutters, generally run north and south, but none of them go quite across the stone; there is always some seam or ridge of the rock terminating the channel, and in a few inches another channel commences, which is also crossed by another seam or ridge. These seams or ridges are from four inches to four feet broad, but there can hardly be found four feet square without a hole or a channel. The stone is not jointed, or of a loose kind, but one hard, firm rock. At the east and west ends are a great number of irregular shaped stones, standing a few inches from each other, the interspaces filled with earth, which is covered with grass; perhaps, if the earth was removed, it would be found that these are parts of the same rock.

This, I believe, is what Dr. *Stukeley* means, when he mentions having heard of some marvel stones near *Hope*, which he supposes to have been Druidical, but did

not see; if he had, he would not have formed that supposition, the whole being certainly the work of nature.

From hence, looking over the moor towards *Tidswell*, a white heap is seen, called *The Tong*, where, under earth and stones, quantities of human bones are found; and in a pasture, called *Perry*, in this *Peak-forest*, a very great quantity has been discovered under a bank several yards in length; they are in general found. There is another of these collections of bones in a pasture, called *Harrod-low*, in the same forest, and one on *Wormhill-moor*. There is no tradition concerning them that I can learn.

Chapel in the Forest is a little village, in the road from *Manchester* to *Tidswell*, and is so called from being seated in what was once the *Peak-forest*. There is a farmhouse in a good clump of trees (almost the only ones) said to have been a lodge; now called *The Chamber*. Near the village is a large flat, once covered with water, the middle now grown up with rushes and flags, called *The Forest Dam*. A Miss *Bower*, who lately died here, left her harpsicord to the church, with a salary of about twenty pounds a year for a man to play it, and find coals to air it, for which use a chimney is built. A house for the musician

musician is building, the parsonage decaying. Her mother lengthened the church at the east end, and made a very handsome stone front there, with a *Venetian* window, fashed. She also designed a monument for her daughter, but dying before it was put up, it is not finished. This chapel was famous for the celebration of marriages before the act took place.

Chee Torr lies on the right of the road from *Buxton* to *Tidswell*, about five miles from the former. At the fourth mile stone you leave the turnpike, and go under the wall of a plantation, to the village of *Wormhill*. Here is a good house belonging to Mr. *Bagshaw*, whose elder brother ornamented his grounds and the village green with many plantations. An honest shoemaker has opened a summer coffee-house here, and will be your guide to the rocks. Descending a very steep hill, you come to the river *Wye*, at a place where it receives two additional springs in its way to *Bakewell*, and where its current takes up nearly all the space between the rocks, which seem to have been forced asunder. One of them is said to be 360 feet high; it does not appear so high as *Matlock Great Torr*, but it is perpendicular, and not broken by trees.

trees. This valley (if it may be so called) is winding, and you do not see the whole at once.

A mile to the left of a public house, called *Newhaven*, 11 miles from *Buxton*, in the way to *Ashbourn*, is a circle of stones, supposed to be of the *Druids*. A circular bank of earth, raised to a considerable height, incloses an area of about 50 yards over; towards the east, or south-east, it is much higher than in the other parts, that part of it being formed by a large barrow. The ditch is within side. On the area was a circle of stones, all of which are thrown down; whether they are all there I cannot say, but I reckoned them to be 32, adding such pieces as appeared to have been broken off by the fall, to those which they seemed to have belonged to when entire. In the centre are three large stones, also thrown down. The entrance is at the north, or north-west side, and seems to lead to these three stones. They are of the same sort of rock as the marvel-stones at *Small-dale*, and were probably brought from a quarry, which there is of this kind, about three miles off. It is not easy to form a conjecture of the original height or size, as they are all

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thrown

thrown down, many, if not all, broken, and some seem deeper buried in the earth than others, but perhaps seven or eight feet may be about their length. I am inclined to think there was but one circle, and that what, in one place, gives the appearance of a second, or inner circle, is only occasioned by the fragments broken off the larger ones in their fall. West, or south-west of the great barrow, is a smaller one, at a little distance from the bank, called *Arbor-low*; from it many others are seen on the tops of the adjacent hills, and one very large one about half a mile off, called *End-low*. In this last, ashes and burnt bones have been found. They all have a basin on the top, and wherever there is a barrow, the hill is called a *Low*, with some addition prefixed to it.

From *Buxton*, returning to *Tidswell*, take the road to *Sheffield*, over the high and barren moors, of which there is a long succession. By going thro' *Stony Middleton*, one very long and steep hill is avoided. Passing the river at *Grindleford Bridge*, the first ascent is thro' a scrubby wood of oaks, called *Yarncliff*, where a stream rushes down a deep woody glen on the left. On gaining the top, see the rude and rough ridges of
rock

rock on the moor on the left, called *Mill-stone Edge*, from the mill-stones dug there.

On this moor are some things well deserving to be seen, tho' little spoken of. The traveller hastens from so dreary a spot, and does not think of its affording any entertainment; and indeed he ought to take a guide, if he means to look for what I am about to mention, least he should get into a bog. At the top of the hill above *Yarncliff*, turn on the left, and on the point of a hill called *Great Owlar-Torr*, is a heap of large stones piled up one against another; on the top I found three rock-basons perfect, and one which had been broken off. Not far from this a vast stone is seen peeping over the edge of a hill, and appearing to be placed on a smaller; on going to it, I found it to be one very great stone, perhaps 20 feet high. There is a broad base to the height of six or seven feet, the body then becomes smaller, and is covered with a cap, hanging over, so that you cannot get on the top.

To the right of this is a fortification, called *The Carle's Work*, but of what people, or age, is not known. It may seem to have some resemblance of the huge and shapeless structure of stones, mentioned by

Tacitus to have been raised by *Caractacus*, when he headed the *Silures* against the *Romans*^r. On its first appearance, a stone wall of eight or nine feet high, seeming to be pretty regularly made, is seen crossing a neck of land, lying higher than the adjoining part of the moor, and which is full of loose stones. On coming to it, the stones which compose the wall are found to be very large, but regularly piled and covered at the back with a sloping bank of earth. Keeping to the right hand, the ground is of an irregular shape, inclosed by a fence of stones, rudely placed; sometimes a great stone in its natural position, forms the defence, in other places, smaller ones are piled between, or on, large ones. In the side which looks towards *Chatsworth*, is an entrance, or gateway, opening inwards, with two flanks. The wall first mentioned looks towards *Great Owlar Torr*. Instead of returning to the turnpike road, you may go forward, and come in at a smelting mill, to another turnpike road, which comes from *Castleton*, by *Hathersage*, to *Sheffield*. Here was a rocking-stone, very lately destroyed by the barbarous hands of an ignorant turn-

^r *Gordon's Tacitus*, v. 2. p. 54, 55.

pike surveyor, or mason. *Hathersage* lies a little below, on the left, on the sharp descent of the hill. The church stands at the upper end of the town, and is a handsome one, with a good spire; above it is a place called *Camp-green*, being a high and pretty large circular mound of earth, inclosed by a deep ditch. See Plate V. Fig. 1. A. is the area, 144 feet diameter. B. B. the top of the mound. C. C. the outside. D. D. roads made thro' the mound. E. the church. F. the stones in the church-yard, which they shew you as the spot where *Little John*, the friend of *Robin Hood*, is buried. They are 13 feet four inches distance, and mark the length of his grave, if not of his person. The dotted lines shew the course of the section.

After passing some miles over these barren moors, begin to descend towards *Sheffield*.

This town has been for some centuries famous for the iron trade, which is here carried on in various sorts of work to an astonishing extent. The rivers *Sheff* and *Dun*, meet near the town, but the navigation does not come quite up to it; however, it is used to carry the goods to *Hull*.

It is reckoned that there are 40,000 inhabitants, all industrious and fully employed. The number of smiths and cutlers living in these parts in the time of *Hen. 8.* is noticed by *Leland*; and the cutlers of *Hallamshire* (the name for this part of *Yorkshire*) are a corporation by act of parliament, 21 *James I.* The grinders have high wages, owing partly to their skill and the nicety requisite in finishing edge-tools, partly to the danger of their employment from the breaking of the stones, which sometimes fly in pieces from the velocity of their motion. The breaking of a stone used to be almost certainly fatal; but the danger is now greatly lessened, by placing a strong band, chained with a very thick iron chain, over that part of the stone which is next the workman; by this means, if it does break, it can only fly forwards. These grindstones are turned by a set of wheels, which are moved by one water-wheel, and have different degrees of velocity; that of the finisher is such, that the eye scarce sees it move.

A great deal of business is done in silver, and in plating with silver; the former is likely to be much increased, by their getting an assay in the town, which they, and
some

some other places obtained in the year 177 . Before that, they were obliged to send all their silver goods to *London* to be assayed and marked, which was attended with much expence and loss of time.

Here is a silk mill, on the model of that at *Derby*. A new church was built about 30 years ago. *Thomas*, Lord *Furnival*, in 54 *Hen.* 3. obtained licence to make a castle of his manor house at *Sheffield*; and his grandson, in 24 *E.* 1. had a charter for a weekly market at his manor of *Sheffield*. By a daughter and heir, this estate, with many others, went into the family of *Nevill*, in the beginning of the reign of *Richard* 2. and not long after to an only daughter, married to the famous *John Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*^s. His descendants resided here, had a great estate, and were liberal benefactors to the town. Earl *George*, who, as mentioned before, had the custody of *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, has a noble monument, which he erected in his life time. In the inscription thereon, he speaks of the Queen of *Scots* being in his custody for 16 years, from 1568 to 1584, and that her entertainment was attended with great expence, and an anxiety not to

^s *Dugd. Bar.* v. 1. p. 726, 301, 328.

be expressed^t. The funeral of Earl *Francis*, who died at this place in *October* 1560, was very magnificent, according to the custom of those days. After the service, there was a great dinner at the castle for every one who would come, of three hundred and twenty messes of meat (besides three for the table of the then earl, who attended the funeral) each mess consisting of eight dishes, two boiled, four roast, and two baked. What was left was given to the poor. Fifty does, and twenty-nine red deer, were killed for this entertainment. The whole ceremony is given in *Peck's Desiderata Curiosa*, v. 2. lib. 7. p. 17. The burial place is in the great church, where there is a noble monument for Earl *George*, husband of the countess, mentioned at *Hardwick*.

Gilbert, the grandson of Earl *Francis*, died in 1616, leaving three daughters and coheirs, of whom *Alethea* married *Thomas*, Earl of *Arundell*, and brought him this and the *Workshop* estate. From this Earl of *Arundell* it descended to the late Duke of *Norfolk*, who gave the *Sheffield* estate to the Earl of *Surrey* (son of the present duke) who is now the owner.

^t *Dugd. Bar.* v. 1. p. 333.

The castle was razed by order of parliament, after the death of *Charles I.*

Barnsley is the next stage, before which the woods of the Marquis of *Rockingham* are seen on the right, and on the left is *Wentworth* castle, formerly called *Stainborough*, the seat of the Earl of *Strafford*. I did not go to this, but the following is Mr. *Arthur Young's* account of it.

“ The new front to the lawn is one of
 “ the most beautiful in the world”: it is
 “ surprisngly light and elegant; the por-
 “ tico, supported by six pillars of the Co-
 “ rinthian order, is exceedingly elegant;
 “ the triangular cornice, inclosing the arms,
 “ is as light as possible; the balustrade
 “ gives a fine effect to the whole building,
 “ which is exceeded by few in lightness,
 “ unity of parts, and that pleasing simpli-
 “ city which must strike every beholder.

“ The hall is forty by forty, the cieling
 “ supported by very handsome Corinthian
 “ pillars, and divided into compartments
 “ by cornices elegantly worked and gilt,
 “ the divisions painted in a very pleasing
 “ manner. On the left hand you enter
 “ an anti-chamber, twenty feet square,
 “ then a bed-chamber of the same size,

“ This front is from a design drawn by his lordship.

“ and

“ and thirdly, a drawing-room of the like
 “ dimensions; the pier-glass is large, but
 “ the frame rather in a heavy stile. Over
 “ the chimney is some carving, by *Gib-*
 “ *bons*.

“ The other side of the hall opens into
 “ a drawing-room, forty by twenty-five.
 “ The chimney-piece is exceedingly ele-
 “ gant; the cornice surrounds a plate of
 “ *Siena* marble, upon which is a beautiful
 “ festoon of flowers in white; it is sup-
 “ ported by two pillars of *Siena*, wreathed
 “ with white, than which nothing can
 “ have a better effect. The door-cases
 “ are very elegantly carved and gilt. Here
 “ are three fine slabs, one of *Egyptian*
 “ granite, and two of *Siena* marble; also
 “ several pictures.

“ The dining-room is twenty-five by
 “ thirty. Here is the portrait of the great
 “ Earl of *Strafford*, by *Vandyke*.

“ Going up stairs (the stair-case by the
 “ by is so lofty as to pain the eye) you enter
 “ the gallery, which is one of the most
 “ beautiful in *England*. It is one hundred
 “ and eighty feet long, by twenty-four
 “ broad, and thirty high. It is in three
 “ divisions; a large one in the centre, and
 “ a small one at each end; the division is
 “ by

“ by very magnificent pillars of marble,
 “ with gilt capitals. In the spaces be-
 “ tween these pillars and the wall are some
 “ statues.

“ This noble gallery is designed and used
 “ as a rendezvous room, and an admirable
 “ one it is; one end is furnished for mu-
 “ sic, and the other with a billiard-table:
 “ this is the stile in which such rooms
 “ should always be regulated. At each
 “ end is a very elegant *Venetian* window,
 “ contrived (like several others in the
 “ house) to admit the air by sliding down
 “ the pannel under the centre part of it.
 “ The cornices of the end divisions are
 “ of marble, richly ornamented. Here
 “ are several valuable pictures, amongst
 “ which is *Charles I. in the Isle of Wight*,
 “ by *Vandyke*.

“ Lord *Strafford's* library is a good room,
 “ thirty by twenty, and the book-cases
 “ handsomely disposed.

“ Her ladyship's dressing-room is ex-
 “ tremely elegant, about twenty-five feet
 “ square, hung with blue *India* paper; the
 “ cornice, cieling, and ornaments, all ex-
 “ tremely pretty; the toilette boxes of
 “ gold, and very handsome.

“ Her

“ Her reading closet is excessively ele-
 “ gant, hung with a painted fattin, and
 “ the cieling in Mosaics, festooned with
 “ honey-suckles; the cornice of glass
 “ painted with flowers: it is a sweet lit-
 “ tle room, and must please every spec-
 “ tator. On the other side of the dres-
 “ sing-room is a bird closet, in which are
 “ many cages of singing birds: the bed-
 “ chamber, twenty-five square, is very
 “ handsome, and the whole apartment very
 “ pleasingly complete.

“ But *Wentworth* castle is more famous
 “ for the beauties of the ornamented en-
 “ viron, than for that of the house, tho’
 “ the front is superior to many. The
 “ water and woods adjoining are sketched
 “ with great taste. The first extends
 “ through the park in a meandring course,
 “ and wherever it is viewed, the termi-
 “ nations are no where seen, having every
 “ where the effect of a real and very beau-
 “ tiful river; the groves of oaks fill up
 “ the bends of the stream in a most beau-
 “ tiful manner, here advancing thick to
 “ the very banks of the water, there ap-
 “ pearing at a distance, breaking away to
 “ a few scattered trees in some spots, and
 “ in others joining their branches into the
 “ most

“ most solemn brownness. The water in
 “ many places is seen from the house, be-
 “ tween the trees of several scattered
 “ clumps, most picturesquely ; in others,
 “ it is quite lost behind hills, and breaks
 “ every where upon the view, in a stile
 “ that cannot be too much admired.

“ The shrubbery that adjoins the house
 “ is disposed with the utmost elegance :
 “ the waving slopes dotted with firs,
 “ pines, &c. are excessively pretty : and
 “ the temple is fixed at so beautiful a
 “ spot, as to command the sweet land-
 “ scape of the park, and the rich prospect
 “ of the adjacent country, which rises in
 “ a bold manner, and presents an admirable
 “ view of cultivated hills.

“ Winding up the hill among the plan-
 “ tations and woods, which are laid out
 “ in an agreeable taste, we came to the
 “ bowling-green, which is thickly en-
 “ compassed with evergreens, retired and
 “ beautiful, with a very light and pretty
 “ *Chinese* temple on one side of it, and
 “ from thence cross a dark walk, catching
 “ a most beautiful view of a bank of dis-
 “ tant wood. The next object is a statue
 “ of *Ceres*, in a retired spot ; the cascade
 “ appearing with a good effect, and through
 “ the

“ the divisions of it, the distant prospect
 “ is seen very finely. The lawn which
 “ leads up to the castle is elegant; there
 “ is a clump of firs on one side of it,
 “ through which the distant prospect is
 “ seen, and the abovementioned statue of
 “ *Ceres* is caught in the hollow of a dark
 “ grove with the most picturesque ele-
 “ gance, and is one among the few in-
 “ stances of statues being employed in
 “ gardens with real taste. From the plat-
 “ form of grass within the castle walls
 “ (in the centre of which is a statue of
 “ the late earl who built it) over the bat-
 “ tlements, you behold a surprising prof-
 “ spect on which-ever side you look; but
 “ the view which pleases me best, is that
 “ opposite the entrance, where you look
 “ down upon a valley, which is extensive,
 “ finely bounded by rising cultivated hills,
 “ and very complete in being commanded
 “ at a single look, notwithstanding its vast
 “ variety.

“ Within the menagery, at the bottom
 “ of the park, is a most pleasing shrub-
 “ bery, extremely sequestered, cool, shady,
 “ and agreeably contrasted to that by the
 “ house, from which so much distant
 “ prospect is beheld; the latter is what
 “ may

“ may be called fine, but the former is
 “ pleasingly agreeable. We proceeded
 “ through the menagery (which is pretty
 “ well stocked with pheasants, &c.) to
 “ the bottom of the shrubbery, where is
 “ an alcove in a sequestered situation; in
 “ front of it the body of a large oak is
 “ seen at the end of a walk, in a pleasing
 “ stile; but on approaching it, three more
 “ are caught in the same manner, which,
 “ from uniformity in such merely rural
 “ and natural objects, displeases at the first
 “ sight. The shrubbery, or rather plan-
 “ tation, is spread over two fine slopes,
 “ the valley between which is a long,
 “ winding, hollow dale, exquisitely beau-
 “ tiful, the banks are thickly covered with
 “ great numbers of very fine oaks, whose
 “ noble branches in some places almost
 “ join over the grass lawn, which winds
 “ through this elegant valley; at the up-
 “ per end is a *Gothic* temple over a little
 “ grot, which forms an arch, and together
 “ have a pleasing effect; on a near view
 “ this temple is found a light, airy, and
 “ elegant building. Behind it is a water,
 “ sweetly situated, surrounded by hanging
 “ woods, in a beautiful manner; an island
 “ in it, prettily planted; and the bank on
 “ the

“ the left side rising elegantly from the
 “ water, and scattered with fine oaks.
 “ From the seat of the river *God* (the
 “ stream by the by is too small to be
 “ sanctified) the view into the park is
 “ pretty, congenial with the spot, and the
 “ temple caught in a proper stile.”

Mr. *Young* concludes with properly acknowledging the true politeness of Lord and Lady *Strafford*, in permitting strangers to have easy access to a sight of this place; and execrates, as every one must do, the insolent pride of nabobs and contractors, who accidentally becoming possessed of fine seats, refuse that gratification to all who are not of their *present* acquaintance.

Lord *Strafford* has built some ruins near the road, which may perhaps have a good effect from the house, or grounds, but they appear very indifferently to a traveller.

Barnesley is a small town, black from the coal-mines and iron-works round it, from whence it has got the name of *Black Barnesley*. Yet, contradictory as it may seem, thread is bleached here; some coarse linen for shirts and checks, is wove.

In the village of *Sandall* is a small school by the road side, the modest builder of which has only placed the initials of his
 name,

name, C. Z.; he says in the inscription, that it is designed to teach *English and the Christian religion*, the too great neglect of which he remarks, and, if I remember right, with an apostrophe!

At this place was a castle, built by *John*, the last Earl *Warren*, who having no issue by his wife, in 9 *Edw.* 2. by special grant, gave the inheritance of all his lands to the king and his heirs, amongst which, this castle and the manor of *Wakefield* are enumerated; ten years after the king granted it to him for his life*. In 1 *Edw.* 3. on the death of *Thomas*, Duke of *Lancaster*, *Henry* being found to be his brother and heir, the king, taking his homage, commanded his escheator north of *Trent*; not to meddle with the castle of *Sandale*, manor of *Wakefield*, &c. whereunto *John* Earl of *Warren* laid claim, they being, by consent of both parties, to remain in the king's hands, to be delivered to *Henry*†. Yet, in the 20th year of that king, this Earl *Warren* settled this castle on *Maud de Nereford* (his concubine) and on *John* and *Thomas*, his sons by her‡. It, however, afterwards came to the crown, and was given by *Edw.* 3. to his fifth son, *Ed-*

* *Dugd. Bar.* v. 1. p. 81. † *Ibid.* p. 783. ‡ *Ibid.* p. 82.

mund de Langley, from whom it descended to *Richard*, Duke of *York*, the competitor of *Hen. 6.* and who, between this place and *Wakefield*, fought the battle with *Henry's* queen, in which he lost his life. He had appointed his army to rendezvous here, but was followed suddenly by the queen before his forces were collected; too gallant to bear the thoughts of being braved by her at the gate of his own castle, he sallied out, was defeated, and killed. *Mr. Thoresby* had a ring which was found in this place, and supposed to have been his. On the right hand of the road, between this and *Wakefield*, on the spot where he fell, a stone cross was erected, which was destroyed in the late civil war^a.

On the bridge over the *Calder*, at the entrance of *Wakefield*, stands a chapel, built by *Edward* the 4th; it belongs to the poor, was lately converted into a warehouse, and is now lett to an old cloath's-man. In the front are remains of some groups of figures, and other ornaments. Possibly it might have some reference to this bat-

^a When *Leland* made his notes, *Sandall* castle belonged to the king. *Itin.* v. i. p. 35. A view of it, from a draught in the dutchy office, has been engraved by the Society of Antiquaries.

tle, or to the murder of the young Earl of *Rutland*, put to death in cold blood near the bridge, by Lord *Clifford*, a young man whose barbarity stained the lustre of the victory, and gained him the name of *The Butcher*. He paid dear for it afterwards, as did the queen, for her weak and unworthy insults to the body of the gallant *York*. This lord was killed in the battle of *Towton*, and his sons, then quite infants, would have been sacrificed to the manes of *Rutland*, if their mother had not preserved them, by sending the youngest beyond sea, and concealing the eldest at the house of a shepherd, where he was brought up as a peasant, without education, and remained in that state till the settlement of *Hen. 7.* on the throne, made it safe to discover him. His estates were in the meantime in the hands of his enemies, but he then got restitution of them^b.

In 1756 a number of groupes, in wood and alabaster, were found in the roof of a house in the market-place, supposed to have belonged to the chapel on the bridge, or to *Sandall* castle. One of them represented *St. William*, Archbishop of *York*; another the martyrdom of *St. Amphibalus*;

^b *Dugd. Bar. v. 1. p. 343.*

Moses and *Aaron*, *David* and *Solomon*, *Christ* and the twelve *Apostles*, *Paul*, *John Baptist*, the three *Magi*, *St. Anne* teaching the virgin, a mitred figure, supposed the patron saint of the chapel, the martyrdom of *St. John the Baptist* in the cauldron, with *Polycarp* and *Ignatius*, the *Roman* magistrate and the executioners. They were about twelve inches high, painted red, and gilded. *St. Anne* was three feet high, and in the best style, whence this might rather be conjectured to be the patron saint, or principal figure^c.

This town is handsome and well built, and has long been noted for the clothing trade. There is a good bridge over the *Calder*, which was made navigable so far about 1698. Amongst other eminent men whom this place has produced, was the *Pindar* who distinguished himself as the antagonist of the bold *Robinhood*.

The road from hence to *Leeds*, is through a country black with coal-pits, and the smoak of the fire-engines and glass-houses; but the land is good. At *Leeds* the clothing trade, that staple manufacture of the kingdom, which employs such innumerable hands, and which is a more genuine source

^c *Gough's Topography*, v. 2. p. 438.

of wealth than the mines of *Peru*, is seen in all its glory. The cloth used to be exposed on stalls in the street, but in 1758 a large hall was built by subscription of 1589 clothiers, each of whom had a spot assigned him in it for sale of his cloth. The payment was three guineas each; and if the stall is sold, no larger premium is permitted to be taken. A new hall is now finished on a still larger scale, over the centre of which is an assembly room. It is almost incredible how much business is done here on the cloth-market days, which are *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*. The neighbourhood is full of the country houses of the rich clothiers.

About three miles off are the ruins of *Kirkstall-abbey*, a stately *Gothic* building, in a vale watered by the river *Aire*. It was of the *Cistercian* order, founded by *Henry de Lacy* in 1157, and was valued at the dissolution at 329*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* The gateway is walled up, and converted into a farm-house, the arch plainly appearing. The abbots palace was on the south. The middle, north, and south ailes of the church remain, with nine pillars on each side, but the roof of the middle aile is gone. Places for six altars, three on each side the high

altar, are visible. At the west end is a turret, with steps up to it, leading to the roof of the south aisle, overgrown with grass. The tower, built about the time of *Hen. 8.* is pretty entire^d; part of an arched chamber, leading to the cemetery, and part of the dormitory, remain. The wall under the east window is broken down, and there is no door at the west, so that there is a passage through the whole building, and this being always open, the cattle use it for a shelter, and make it very dirty. It is pity the noble owner (the Duke of *Montague*) should not pay so much regard to this structure, and the purposes for which it was originally designed, as to prevent this abuse of it. One sees with veneration these mouldering remains of the piety of our ancestors; and, if it were only for the picturesque scenes which they exhibit in their present condition, one cannot but lament that they should want the little care which would preserve them very long from further destruction.

Near this place are said to be remains of some *Danish* works.

^d *January 27, 1779, three sides of this tower fell down, and only the south side of it remains. Gough's Topography, v. 2. p. 470.*

It is said that there was a *Roman* pottery two miles from *Leeds*, at *Hawcaster-rigg*, on *Blackmore*, and that there are some vestiges of a *Roman* town at *Adell*^e.

Go to *Harewood*, where is *Gawthorpe-hall*^f, the seat of Mr. *Edwin Lascelles*, formerly that of the *Gascoignes*, late of the *Boulters* *. At the village of that name, are some remains of the castle, once belonging to the *Curci*'s, demolished in the late civil war.

Mr. *King*, who has taken very great pains in investigating the remains of ancient castles, says, that what remains of this appears to have been chiefly built about the time of *Edw. 1.* and to have been completed in that of *Edw. 3.* The entrance is by two portals, in the first of which is the groove for the portcullis. In the apartment over the second, is a large door way, which has three coats of arms over it; the first and third contain a lion rampant, being the arms of *Aldburgh*, charged on the breast with a fleur-de-lis, to distinguish the branch which possessed this castle from the

^e *Phil. Trans.* N°. 222, p. 319; and N°. 282, p. 1285.

^f Now called *Harewood-house*.

* Of whom *John Boulter*, Esq. is spoken of by the authors of *Magna Britannia*, in 1731, as a person of great piety and benevolence.

elder; the second contains an orle, being the arms of *Baliol*. What is very extraordinary, this great arch only leads into the small room in the upper part of the tower of entrance, where there could not be any communication with the grand entrance below, and it seems unconnected with any other parts, except that little room, and the galleries in the wall. This little room is supposed to have been the chapel; in the freeze round it are 12 coats of arms cut in stone, amongst which those of *Aldburgh* are repeated three times; Sir *William de Aldburgh* became possessed of this castle by gift of *Robert de Insula*, or *De l'Isle*, Lord *Lisle*, of *Rugemont*, in 38 *Edw.* 3. on his marriage with a daughter of that lord. Sir *William* had one daughter and heir, who married Sir *Richard Redman*, in the reign of *Hen.* 4. From this repetition of the arms of *Aldburgh*, when only one of that name possessed the place, Mr. *King* thinks the date of this part of the building, at least, may be fixed to the time of that Sir *William*, and he conjectures that the rest was built by *Robert de Lisle*, in the reign of *Edw.* 1. The *Redmans* continued owners to the time of *Elizabeth*.

On

On the ground floor of the castle, is the appearance of a tomb, a thing not easily to be accounted for in such a place. In the end walls are marks of a high-ridged roof having been let in, over the state apartments, but beneath the high parapet wall, so as to leave room for a platform on each side upon the leads above, secured by the parapet, which might be for the purpose of placing warlike engines^s. The same has been observed at *Castleton*.

In the church is a monument for that upright and firm judge, Sir *William Gascoigne*, who could not be prevailed on to pronounce what he thought an unjust sentence against *Scrope*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, when arrested for an insurrection against *Henry 4.* and who so nobly supported the dignity of the bench, by committing the Prince of *Wales* (afterwards *Henry 5.*) for a contempt in court. To the honor of the prince, he submitted to the law, and to the honor of his father, he commended the judge. He died in 1412. There is also a curious tomb for the *Redmans*, some time lords here. Mr. *Lascelles* built a range of neat houses in the village, intending to establish a ribband ma-

^s *Arch. v. 6. p. 329.*

nufactory ; unfortunately it did not fucceed, but the attempt does him honor.

About half a mile from the village is the *Hall*, which he has lately rebuilt on a new fpot of ground. It is a large, elegant houfe, ftanding on an eminence, and from the fouth front overlooks a piece of water in the bottom. The gallery extends the whole weft end of the houfe, and is feventy-feven feet and an half long, by twenty-four feet and an half wide, and twenty-two high. The politeneff of the family, in moft obligingly permitting us, as travellers, to fee the houfe on a day on which it is not ufually fhewn, muft not be paffed without mention ; it gave additional pleafure to that arifing from the fight of a place finifhed with fo much tafte.

At *Knarefborough* are fome remains of the caftle, ftanding on a high abrupt bank, overlooking the river *Nid*, which runs at the foot of it. It was built foon after the Conqueft by *Serlo de Burgh*, uncle by the father's fide to *Euface Vefcy* ; it came afterwards to be the feat of the *Eftotevilles*, a daughter of which family married *Hugh de Moreville*, one of the four knights who flew *Thomas Becket* ; and he, in her right, held this caftle, and fled to it with his af-
fiftants.

sistants in that act: they remained here shut up for a year, but submitting to the church, were pardoned on condition of performing a pilgrimage to the *Holy Sepulchre*.

After this it came to the crown, and was given by *Henry 3.* to *Hubert de Burgh*, his faithful adherent, but the adviser of his arbitrary measures. It again escheated to the king, and was granted by *Henry 3.* to his brother *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*, whose son *Edmund* dying without issue, it was given by *Edward 2.* to his favorite *Piers de Gavestone*. On his death it came once more into the royal possession, and in 44 *Edw. 3.* was granted to *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, and has belonged to that duchy ever since.

In 1399 *Richard 2.* after his deposition, was removed hither from *Pickering* castle, and from hence carried to *Pontefract* castle, where he ended his days.

The townsmen defended it for *Charles I.* after the battle of *Marston-moor*, in the most spirited manner, and at last being compelled to surrender, had leave to go where they pleased. *Lilburn*, who commanded for the parliament, destroyed all the buildings within the castle walls, and the materials

terials and furniture were sold^h. The south front of the keep is partly standing, and is about 48 feet high, between two round towers, which are placed one at each corner. These towers are solid stone work, except that one of them has a small window and a loop, with very narrow passages leading to them; the lower part of that in which is the loop, is a vaulted room, now used as a prison, which has no communication with the inside of the keep. The ground floor seems to have been used as store rooms. Adjoining to one of the towers is a small door, opening into an apartment which has no communication whatever with the inside of the keep; in this room the records of the forest have long been kept. By the side of this little door were the steps leading to the door of the apartment on the second floor; this door is ornamented with tracery work, so as to have some appearance of a window. Under these steps is a door to the vaults below. The great room on the second floor, appears to have had an arched roof of stone workⁱ.

At the bottom of the town, across the bridge, is the famous dropping well, fal-

^h *Camd.* v. 2. p. 94. *Grose*.

ⁱ *Mr. King* has given a very exact description of this castle in *Arch.* v. 6. p. 322.

ling from a rock of limestone of coarse grain^k (which is nearly insulated from the neighbouring bank, from which it slipped down about the beginning of this century) in a perpetual stream of many strings of water, of a petrifying quality. The river runs below, and for some miles goes through a deep valley, wooded on the sides, sometimes to the water's edge. There are three other wells here; the sweet spa, or vitrioline well; the stinking, or sulphur well (which tinges silver with a copper color, owing to its having the addition of a vitriolic salt^l); and *St. Mongah*, or *Kentegera's* well. This *St. Mongah* was a *Scottish* saint.

A mile from *Knareborough*, near *Grimble-bridge*, is a place called *St. Robert's Cave*, in the time of King *John* the habitation of a hermit of that name, son of one who had been twice mayor of *York*, but he disliking the world, left his patrimony, and after having been a short time a monk at *Morpeth*, retired to this place^m. This gave rise to a religious foundation by *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, of the order of the *Holy Trinity* for redemption of cap-

^k *Short*, p. 106.

^l *Leigh*, b. 1. p. 34.

^m *Leland*, *Itin.* v. 1. p. 82.

tives.

tives. It was surrendered by the prior 1539. The cave is dug in the rock above the river *Nid*, and has been lately made remarkable by the discovery of a murder, committed there about fifteen years before by one *Eugene Aram*, a man, who, without education, had acquired a considerable share of learning by intense application; his defence is perhaps as masterly a performance as has been often seen on such an occasion, and would have done honor to a better cause.

About two miles from *Knareborough* is *Plumpton*, an old seat of an old family of that name, which flourished from the Conquest till the middle of the present century, when this place, with an estate of seven hundred pounds a year, was bought by Mr. *Daniel Lascelles*. He designed to have built a house, which he began, made his kitchen-garden, and formed a pleasure ground in a romantic spot, but then desisted, and went to live at *Goldsworth*, another purchase of his, two miles off. The company at *Harrogate*, which is at a small distance, have the advantage of what has been done, a visit to these gardens being one of their excursions.

Mr.

Mr. *Lascelles* found in a bottom near the house, a small piece of water, with a number of rocks standing up in detached pieces of various forms; he enlarged the water considerably, forming various bays between the rocks, and covering the tops of them with greenward, shrubs, and flowers, often leaving the sides quite bare. The walks are carried sometimes between, sometimes by the side, sometimes on the top of these rocks, which present themselves in a variety of shapes. The autumnal crocus grows wild in the pastures here in great plenty.

Not far from hence is *Copgrave*, where is a memorable epitaph, similar to that of Mr. *Heyrick*, mentioned at *Leicester*. It is for *John Wincupp*, who was rector thereof fifty-four years; pious, charitable, and peaceable; never sued any, nor was sued; lived fifty-two years with his wife, had six children, and a numerous family (boarding and teaching many of the gentry) out of which not one died in all that time; himself was the first, *July 8, 1637*, in his eighty-sixth yearⁿ.

The forest of *Knareborough* is now inclosed; the land, lately of little use, is

* *Camd. v. 2. p. 95.*

now converted into arable and good pasture. The family of the *Slingfys*, still flourishing here, were made rangers of this forest in the time of *Edw. 1.* Their seat is at *Screven-ball*, a handsome house, with very pleasant walks, and fine views.

Go from hence to the little town of *Ripley*, and lodge there. Here is a seat of *Sir John Ingleby*, whose family has resided in this place for ages. It is famous for the birth of *Sir George Ripley*, the celebrated chymist, who lived in the 15th century, and is said to have discovered the philosopher's stone. Near this place were found, in 1734, two pigs of lead, inscribed, *Imp. Caes. Domitiano Avg. cos. VII*, one of which is now in the hands of *Sir John Ingleby*°.

The next day pass by a new house, building by *Mr. Messenger*, late owner of *Fountain's* abbey, and so to *Ripon*.

At *Ripon* was a monastery, built by *Wilfrid*, Archbishop of *York*, a prelate, who presuming on his great wealth and power, behaved with such insolence to *Egfrid*, King of *Northumberland*, that he deprived him of his see; and despising the

° *Phil. Trans.* N°. 459, p. 560; and *Gough's Top.* v. 2. p. 464.

authority of the Pope, to whom *Wilfrid* had appealed, put him into prison, for daring to appeal to a foreign power against him. On the death of *Egfrid*, he made his peace with *Alfred*, who succeeded to the crown, and obtained a restitution of his see of *York*; but the same insolence produced a second banishment: he now found favor with *Ethelred*, King of the *Mercians*, who made him Bishop of *Leicester*; but his behavior here was such, that he was not long after degraded. Such, however, was the merit of his appeal to *Rome*, that it made a saint of him^p.

Before *Wilfrid's* foundation, there had been a monastery of *Scots* here, of whom *Eata*, Abbot of *Melros*, was chief. It stood in a bottom, a small distance from the minster. An abbot of *Fountaynes* got a grant of the chapel, part of which he pulled down, and rebuilt it, intending to have made it a cell to his abbey; when *Leland* visited this place, a chauntry priest was maintained there, and he observes, that there were three crosses standing in a row at the east end of the chapel garth, of very ancient workmanship, and monuments of some notable men buried there^q. He ob-

^p *Leland, Itin. v. 1. p. 76.*

^q *Itin. v. 1. p. 77.*

ferves, that woollen cloth used to be made in the town, but idleness was then fore increased, and cloth-making almost decayed. *Wilfrid's* building was entirely demolished by the *Danes*, but was re-edified by *Odo*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*^r. This place was in such favor with *Athelstan*, that he granted a charter, by which, amongst other privileges, all *St. Wilfrid's* men were to be believed in all courts by their *Yae* and *Nae*^s. At the dissolution, the whole of the revenues were seized into the hands of the crown. In 1604 a petition was presented to *Anne*, Queen of *James I.* for settling a college here, in the manner of an university, for the benefit of the borders of *England* and *Scotland*^t. She approved the plan, but it was not carried into execution; however, *James* refounded the church, making it consist of a dean, subdean, and six prebendaries, allowing them 247*l.* *per ann.* out of the former prebendal lands.

There is now a collegiate church with three steeples, or towers, large, but very plain. The spires have been long since blown down. This church suffered much

^r *Camd.* v. 2. p. 94, 95. ^s *Dugd. Mon.* v. 1. p. 173.

^t The plan is inserted in *Peck's Desid. Cur.* v. 2. lib. 7. p. 56.

in the civil war in 1643, but has been well repaired since. Under the church is a narrow, winding passage, called *St. Wilfrid's Needle*, heretofore supposed to have been a trial of female chastity, such as had made a slip, not being able to go through.

The manor was granted by Queen *Mary* to the see of *York*, to which it now belongs. Here is a free grammar-school, founded by Queen *Mary* in the third year of her reign, and well endowed. There is also a blue-coat hospital, founded about 1672 by *Zacharias Jepson*, an apothecary of *York*, for the maintenance and education of 20 orphan boys, or the sons of poor freemen of the town, who are taken care of from the age of seven to fifteen; and any two of them who may be deemed fit for the university, are to have an exhibition of 10*l.* a year each, for seven years, at *Cambridge*. Such as are apprenticed at *Ripon*, have 5*l.* given with them. The estates are vested in ten trustees.

The market-place is very large, having in the centre an obelisk of free stone, 82 feet high, on the top of which is a bugle horn, the arms of the town. Having suffered much by the weather, it was rebuilt

by Mr. *Aislaby*, in 1781. It was formerly the custom for the *Vigillarius*, or *Wakeman* (who seems to have been the chief magistrate till *James I.* granted a charter to the town, making it a corporation, consisting of mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 assistants) to order that a horn should be blown every night at nine o'clock, and if any house or shop was broken open or robbed, between that time and sun-rising, the loss was to be made good by the town, for which purpose each householder paid four-pence a year, or, if he had a back door to another street, eight-pence". The horn is still blown, tho' the tax, and the benefit arising from it, are discontinued.

At this town, in 1695, were found many *Saxon* coins, namely, of their brass *sticca's*, whereof there were eight to a penny. They were of the later race of the kings of *Deira*, or rather the *Subreguli*, after *Egbert* had reduced it to be part of his monarchy*.

Two miles from *Ripon* is a sulphur well, called *Oldfield Spaw*. It lies between two hills, near an old abbey, in a very romantic situation, resembling *Matlock*; it was discovered about the end of the last century.

* *Gent's History of Ripon.*

* *Camd. v. 2. p. 94, 95.*

The spring is always of the same height, not affected by rain or drought, but boils up with great noise against a change of weather^y.

About four miles east of *Ripon*, towards *Boroughbridge*, is *Newby*, the seat of Mr. *Weddell*, on the banks of the *Eure*. The situation is low, but the grounds are laid out to the best advantage; and whatever is wanting without, is amply made up within the house, which is disposed and furnished in *Adams's* best manner. There are a few good pictures of the first masters, and such a collection of statues, busts, bas-reliefs, urns, sarcophagus's, and antique marbles, as few houses in *England* can shew; amongst the statues, the *Venus* holds the first place.

A little way from this town is *Studley Park*, the seat of the late Mr. *Aislaby*. The gardens were begun about 60 years ago by his father (who married the heiress of the *Mallorie's*, an ancient family) and have long been celebrated as the finest in the north of *England*. They are at a small distance from the house, in a valley, in which are several pieces of water, too much in the old, formal stile, supplied by

^y *Short*, p. 297.

a little stream, which comes from *Fountain's-abbey*; the hills on each side are covered with woods, in which are interspersed several temples and buildings, so placed as to form excellent points of view from the different walks, which are carried along the sides and tops of the declivities. The late owner was at last enabled to make the place compleat by the addition of this abbey, which it was many years before he could obtain. It stands at the upper end of a vale, which commences at the termination of the old gardens, and is finely wooded on each side; thro' this runs the stream, which at the turn of the hill is formed into a beautiful piece of water. Before this purchase was made, only an imperfect view of the abbey was caught from one of the seats, much interrupted by the trees, which stood immediately before it; these are now cleared away, so as to give a full sight of the magnificent ruins.

This celebrated abbey was founded in 1132, by *Thurstan*, Archbishop of *York*, for monks of the *Cistercian* order, and was built with stone taken from the rocks in the adjoining hill. Some yew trees remain in the wood, said to have been
planted

planted by the first monks. By degrees they obtained very large possessions, and had an amazing quantity of plate, cattle, &c. Just before the dissolution, their plate at 4s. 4d. per oz. was valued at above 700*l*. they had 2356 oxen, cows and calves; 1326 sheep; 86 horses, and 79 swine. Their revenues amounted, according to *Burton*, to more than 1100*l*. a year, at the dissolution. *William Thurst*, or *Thirske*, the last abbot but one, was afterwards hanged at *Tyburn*, together with the abbot of *Fervaux*, or *Foreval*, and four others, who had been concerned in the insurrection under *Aske*, in *Yorkshire*, called the *Pilgrimage of Grace*, one object of which was a restoration of the abbies².

This abbey, with others, was granted to *Sir Richard Gresham*, who sold it to *Sir Stephen Proctor*, whose daughter and heiress carried it into the family of *Messenger*, of one of whose descendants it was lately bought by *Mr. Aislaby*. The ruins are very considerable; the walls of the church, a large and lofty tower, part of the cloisters entire, and of the dormitory over them, and of the kitchen and refectory, &c. still

² *Willis's Mitred Abbies*, v. 2. p. 271.

remain. The stream runs under one end of the cloisters, and is there arched over.

The church and town of *Ripon* make a fine termination of a view from the park.

About five miles from *Studley*, Mr. *Aislaby* made some walks, and erected some buildings in a sequestered and most romantic place, called *Hackfall*.

A little rivulet, which rises on *Greville-thorpe-moor*, runs into a deep, woody glen, and forms at the entrance three or four small pools, and in issuing out of them, makes so many little cascades, judiciously varied in their forms. It then hastens with precipitance to the river *Eure*, at the bottom of the dale, rushing over heaps of stones and pebbles which obstruct its passage, and make a multitude of falls, continually differing in shape and size. On the right rises a very steep hill, covered with underwood to the top, thro' which is a waterfall of considerable height; on the left, the walk is formed under a shade of lofty trees, growing on a steep bank. At the bottom of this walk is a small, plain building, called *Fisher's Hall* (from the name of the gardener) from whence is a
view

view of the river *Eure*^a, whose noise had been before heard, roaring over great heaps of stones, torn from the adjoining rocks in its fury, when swelled with rains. It runs here in a bend, round a point of high land on the opposite side, clothed with a hanging wood from the brink to the water's edge, but is soon lost between the woody hills.

Returning back a little way, a path to the right leads thro' a fine wood of lofty trees, which reach from the top of the high, abrupt hill, then being on the left, to the river side. In some parts the wood has been cleared, to vary the ground with spots of greenward, leaving a few scattered trees. In one of these spots a rustic building is placed, looking on a considerable water-fall, the top of which is hid by the over-hanging boughs; this runs into a basin, in which a high fountain plays out of a rock placed in the middle. Keeping near the side of the river, it shews itself in various views, the opposite bank generally covered with wood, but in one place presenting a lofty perpendicular face

^a This river runs to *Hull*, but loses its name a little below *Boroughbridge*, at *Ousebourn*, where the little brook called *Ouse*, runs into it, and gives name to its further course. It receives in its track the *Swale*, the *Nid*, the *Darwent*, &c.

of bare rock. The same sort of rocks appear in the hill on the left, the trees being thinned to shew them. Near the end of this walk, a slender rill drops from an impending bank, thro' the stem of a tree, into the river.

Turning now to the left, ascend the hill which overhangs the path you have followed, and from various stations have various views of the river and country. The spire of *Masbam* church is a beautiful object from several places. The views of the country become more extensive as the ground rises, till coming to a building on the brink of a precipice, and on the highest part of the hill, a noble scenery opens. In the bottom several reaches of the river are seen at once; the hanging wood on its farther bank, a particular green meadow on its summit, farm-houses, gentlemen's seats, cultivated land, the church of *Tanfield*, with its bridge over the water, the churches of *Topcliffe* and *Thirsk*, *York Minster*, the whole bounded by *Black Hambledon*, and other hills in the horizon, on one of which the *White Mare of Weston Cliff*^b, or *White Stone Cliff*, is visible in a clear day, com-

^b A mark in a hill, like the *White Horse* in *Berkshire*, *Whiteleaf-crofs*, in *Bucks*, &c.

pose this beautiful landscape. The building which affords this prospect, appears from different parts of the walk to be a ruin, but has two neat rooms in it, where, or in *Fisher's Hall*, Mr. *Aislaby* sometimes dined, or indulged his friends with the liberty of so doing, and for this purpose kitchens are built near.

Proceeding onward, a new view opens of the principal waterfall mentioned in the first walk, but it here appears to come from a much greater height, than it did when seen before, the upper part not being visible there. From hence you come to the place at which you first entered.

From *Hackfall* it is three miles to a little town, called *Masbam*, the market-place of which is uncommonly spacious, built on three sides, but the houses so low and mean, that it has the appearance of a deserted place. The church is at the end of the south side, remarkably neat. In it is a very handsome monument for Sir *Marmaduke Wyvill*, who died in 1617, and his lady; he was descended from a co-heiress of the Lords *Scroope*, of *Masbam*, one of whom was beheaded for a conspiracy against *Hen. 5.* There is another good monument for Mr. *Danby*, to whose family the ma-

nor belongs, and whose seat is at *Swinton*, in the road to *Masbam*. The great tythes are the property of *Trinity* college, *Cambridge*.

The manor of the rectory of this place was the endowment of a prebend in the cathedral of *York*, and perhaps the richest in the kingdom. In 1534 it was valued at 136*l.* a year. In 1546 it was resigned by *Robert Peterson*, then prebendary, who conveyed it to Chancellor *Wriottesly*, and his heirs, and it has been ever since a lay fee^c.

Mr. *Danby's* improvement of the moors, which lie behind his house in immense tracts, is so observable, and so worthy of imitation, that too much cannot be said of it. He has a colliery, which employs many hands, and the cottages of the workmen are scattered about on the moors. Some years ago he gave leave to the cottagers to inclose a field contiguous to their gardens, that they might, if industrious, raise their own corn. A few examples had great effects, and now there is not a collier without a little farm, from four to 20 acres, on which he keeps a cow or two, and raises corn. The hours of work in the

^c *Willis's Cath.* v. 1. p. 152.

colliery are few, and leave sufficient time for the cultivation of this land. This scheme has introduced a spirit of industry, in lieu of the idleness which used to prevail after the work in the coal-pits was finished for the day, and fixes the men, who before this, on the least disgust, used to run from one colliery to another^d.

Mr. *Arthur Young* mentions a most extraordinary instance of industry in one of these colliers, named *James Crofts*, who has reclaimed nine acres of moor, much incumbered with stone, the whole of which in the inclosure and cultivation, has been performed by his own hands, with the help of one *Galloway*; for years he spent 20 hours of the 24, in unremitted labor. Mr. *Young* was so struck with the spirit of this poor man (who seems to have been unaccountably neglected by Mr. *Danby*, notwithstanding his own turn for improvements) that he most humanely proposed a subscription to raise a sum for enabling him to proceed in the improvement of a larger tract. What a loss to the public, that such a genius for agriculture should be cramped, and for want of a sum, less than

^d *Young's North Tour*, v. 2. p. 289.

is often spent in the capital on a single dinner!

By the side of the road, three miles before coming to *Middleham*, are some remains of *Foreval* abbey. It was originally begun in 1145 by *Peter de Quinciano*, a monk of *Savigny*, of the *Cistercian* order, in a different place, and was then called the abbey of *Fors*, *Wensley-dale*, and *Charity*, and sometimes *Foreval*; but 11 years afterwards was removed hither, when it got the name of *Foreval*, i. e. *Eureval*, from the river *Eure* running near it. *Adam Sodbury*, the last abbot, was one of those who were attainted in 1539^e, probably for having been concerned in the *Pilgrimage of Grace*, which was stirred up by the clergy, as mentioned before. At the dissolution it was valued at 455*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* according to *Speed*, and 234*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* by *Dugdale*, and was granted to *Matthew*, Earl of *Lenox*, and Lady *Margaret*, his wife. It now belongs to the Earl of *Aylesbury*, who has a large estate hereabouts. Stone coffins have been dug up in the burial grounds, and converted by the farmers into hog-troughs; in the coffins have been found cloth and ribbands, retaining their

* *Carte*, v. 3. p. 149.

natural colors. The walls have been pulled down to make farm-houses and fences, and to repair the roads.

At the foot of the right hand hill stands *Damby*, the seat of Mr. *Scroope*.

Pass a handsome bridge over the *Cover*, which runs out of *Coverdale*, and joins the *Eure* a little below. In this dale are some remnants of *Coverham-abbey*, or *Priory*, founded about the 14th *John* by *Ralph*, son of *Robert*, Lord of *Middleham*. He removed hither some canons of the *Præmonstratensian* order, from a house at *Swaneby*, founded by *Helwisia*, his mother, daughter and heiress of *Ranulph de Glanville*, the famous chief justice, and he and several of his descendants were buried here^f. It was one of the lesser abbies, surrendered 27 *H. 8.* having then in lands, &c. 207*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* a year, but reduced by pensions and expences to a clear income of 160*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* In 4 *Philip and Mary*, it was sold by commissioners of the crown to *Humphry Orme*. It stands on the north side of the rapid brook of *Cover*, in the dale called from it *Coverdale*, and in a dismal situation; notwithstanding which, an owner of the name of *Wray*, erected from the ruins a dwell-

^f *Dugd. Bar. v. 1. p. 53, 292.*

ling house adjoining to the spot. A few years ago two statues, larger than the life, were dug up here, in the habit of knights templars, in a cumbent posture, ornamented with foliage and animals, but of most rude workmanship^g.

From the bridge, having the *Eure* on the right, see the lofty fragments of *Middleham-castle*, overlooking the town. Large pieces of the walls have fallen down, and the mortar seems less durable than it is generally found in those ancient buildings. *Alan* the 2d, Earl of *Brittany* and *Richmond*, gave this and other manors to *Ribald*, his younger brother, who possessed it at the time of the conqueror's survey. *Robert*, his grandson, erected this castle about the year 1190. On his death, in the 54th of *Hen. 3.* it descended, with the forest of *Coverdale*, to *Mary*, one of his daughters, who had married *Robert de Nevill*^h, in whose family it continued till seized by *Edw. 4.* who had been imprisoned here under the care of the Archbishop of *York*, brother to the great Earl of *Warwick*, but made his escape, either by the carelessness or design of his keeperⁱ; if it was the

^g *Grose.*

^h *Dugd. Bar. v. 1. p. 52, 53.*

ⁱ *Ibid. p. 306.*

latter,

latter, the king made him a very ill return, when a few years afterwards, under pretence of visiting him at his seat at *The More*, or *Mote*, in *Hertfordshire*, he seized all the plate which the archbishop had got there of his own, and had borrowed of others, in order to entertain him the more magnificently. Still worse, he kept him in prison at *Calais* four years, in which time he was so ill-used, that he died soon after being released. The outer part was built or rebuilt by one of the *Nevills*^k.

The only son of *Richard 3.* died young at this castle, and from that time it is not mentioned in history. The late Earl of *Holderness* was constable of it, as his family had long been; but in the beginning of the last century it was inhabited by Sir *Henry Lindley*^l.

From hence is a fine view of the dale, with the winding river, the villages and woods, and over them it extends to a great distance towards the east. The entrance was on the north side, next the town; some part of a moat appears on the south and east sides. At a little distance on the south side are two artificial mounts, midway be-

^k *Leland, Itin. v. 1. p. 76.*

^l *Grose.*

tween which and the castle, is a remarkably distinct and loud echo^m.

The town of *Middleham* stands on high ground, overlooking the beautiful valley called *Wensley-dale*, from a village in it of that name, the church of which Lord *Scroope* had a licence to make collegiate in the 1 *Hen.* 4. but it does not appear that he carried his design into execution. The dale is of considerable width, lying between two hills, adorned with several villages, and is watered by the river *Eure*, which runs through it with many windings. From *Middleham* the passage over the river is by a ford; but after rains you must return as far as *Coverbridge*, or go up as high as *Wensley*; but to see the most of the vale, the way is to go by *Cover-bridge*, and thro' the villages of *Spenythorne*, *Armby*, *Leyburn*, and *Wensley*. The meandering of the river thro' the most verdant pastures, whose hedges are filled with trees, the scattered villages, the hanging woods, the contrast of the bare hill-tops, form all together a most captivating scene. From a ridge of rock above *Leyburn*, the whole is viewed to great advantage. At *Armby* is

^m *Grose.*

a fall

a fall of water, which after rain is considerable.

In *Wensley* church is a curiously carved pew, brought from the monastery of *St. Agatha*, near *Richmond*, which formerly belonged to the Lords *Scroop*, of *Bolton*. On this is still legible the name of *Henry Lord Scroop*, carved on the wood, in text-hand, with other inscriptions, now much brokenⁿ.

In the middle of the dale stands *Bolton-hall*, and at some distance, under a fine grove, *Bolton-castle*. The present house was built by *Charles*, Marquis of *Winchester*, created Duke of *Bolton* by *Will. 3*. He was a man of the most extraordinary disposition; sometimes he would not speak for weeks together, at others he would not open his mouth till such an hour of the day, when he thought the air was pure^o. We have lately heard of a hunting by torch-light in *France*, to amuse the king of *Denmark* when there, but it was not a novelty, having been practised by this gentleman. But with all these oddities he was a man of deep policy, and played his cards with great art in the difficult times of *Charles 2*. *James* and *William*.

ⁿ *Grose*.

^o *Burnett's* history of his own time, sub anno 1699.

A pillar on the hill, which fronts the house, commemorates the gratitude of a former owner, who buried under it a race-horse, by whose speed he recovered the estate, which his destructive passion for gaming had once lost. It may serve as a useful memento.

By marriage of a natural daughter of *Emanuel*, Lord *Scroope*, (created by *Cha.* 1. Earl of *Sunderland*, who had no legitimate issue) this estate came to an ancestor of the present owner. In the house are a few portraits of that family; amongst them is one of *Henry*, Lord *Scroope*, one of those noblemen who signed the famous letter to the pope, threatening that if he did not permit the divorce between *Hen.* 8. and *Queen Catherine*, they would reject his supremacy. The estate round this mansion is very considerable, with many lead mines in it, from which the duke receives one fifth of the smelted lead, and has no farther trouble than to carry it to market.

Bolton-castle was built by *Richard*, Lord *Scroope*, the honest and spirited chancellor of *Richard* 2. but whose ancestors had an estate here at least as early as 24 *E.* 1. *Leland* says, it was 18 years in building, and the cost, 1000 marks a year, which makes 12,000*l.* He says that the timber
used

used about it was mostly fetched from the forest of *Engleby*, in *Cumberland*, by relays of ox teams placed on the road. He mentions chimneys made in the side of the walls for conveyance of the smoke, as a thing he had not been accustomed to see*. He also mentions an astronomical clock being here.

The castle is of a quadrilateral figure, the greatest length being from north to south, but no two of its sides equal; the south is 184 feet, the opposite 187, the west 131, and the east 125. It has four right lined towers, one at each angle, but neither their faces nor flanks are equal; each of the former measuring on the north and south sides 47 feet and an half, and on the east and west only 35 feet and an half: the latter vary from seven feet and an half to six feet. In the centre between the two towers, both on the north and south sides, is a large projecting right-angled buttress or turrett; that on the north side is 15 feet in front, its west side 14, its east 16; on the south side the front is 12 feet, its east nine, its west 12.

* Mr. *King*, in describing the very ancient castle of *Conisborough*, in *Yorkshire*, which he attributes to the *Saxons*, mentions a chimney formed in the wall which must have been co-eval with the building.

The grand entrance was in the east curtain, near the southermost tower; there were three other doors, one on the north, two on the west side. The walls are seven feet thick, 97 high. It was lighted by several stages of windows. The chief lodging rooms were in the towers. The east and north sides are mostly in ruins, the west part is in good repair. One of the towers, which was the principal object of attack in the civil wars, fell down in the night in *November 1761*.^p

Mary, Queen of Scots, was confined here under the care of Lord *Scroope* in 1568, but was soon removed to *Tutbury* castle in *Staffordshire*. Her chamber is shewn.

In the civil wars this castle was gallantly defended for the king by Col. *Scroope*, but at length surrendered on honorable terms.

In this parish lived that singular instance of longevity *Henry Jenkins*, who died *December 8, 1670*, aged 169 years. After he was more than 100 years old he used to swim in the rivers, and was called upon as an evidence to a fact of 140 years past.

^p These measurements are taken from Mr. *Grose's* very elegant work, to which I am indebted for much information.

He was once a butler to Lord *Conyers*, after that a fisherman, and at last a beggar.

In the road from hence to *Askrigg* and *Richmond*, are the falls of the river *Eure*, called *Atte-scarre* (from the rocks between which the river runs) corruptly *Aysgarth Force*, or *The Force*, which are less known than they deserve to be, and which, indeed, exceed any expectation that can well be formed of them, and any description which I can give.

Cross the river at *Bolton-hall*, and the right hand road leads to a small public-house near *Aysgarth* church; here the horses may be left. Go down a sharp descent to the bridge, turn on the right, and soon quitting the high road, go on the right again, thro' a little wood, and over three or four fields, by a blind path, to the bank from whence the principal fall is seen.

The romantic situation of the handsome church of *Aysgarth*, on an eminence, solitarily overlooking these cataracts (says the ingenious Mr. *Maude*, chief agent to the Duke of *Bolton* here) the decency of the structure within and without, its perfect retirement, the rural church-yard, the dying sounds of water amidst woods and rocks, wildly intermixed with the variety and

magnitude of the surrounding hills, concur to render this scene at once awful and picturesque, in a very high degree.

The falls that are above the bridge, are seen on descending to it, but are seen to greater advantage on the return. You there view them thro' a spacious light arch, which presents the river at every step in variety of forms. On the left is the steeple, emerging from a copse.

From the bridge the water falls near half a mile, upon a surface of stone, in some places quite smooth, in others worn into great cavities, and inclosed by bold and shrubbed cliffs; in others it is interrupted by huge masses of rock standing upright in the middle of the current. It is every where changing its face, and exhibits some grand specimens before it comes to the chief descent, called *The Force*.

The whole river, which is of considerable breadth, here pours down a ledge of irregular broken rock, and falling to a great depth, boils up in sheets of white foam, and is some time before it can recover itself sufficiently to pursue its course, which it does at last with great rapidity. No words can do justice to the grandeur of this scene, which was said by Dr. Pococke to exceed that of the *Cataracts* of the Nile,
nor

nor is it much less difficult for the pencil to describe it; I do not think that the very accurate and judicious Mr. *Pennant* (excellent as his plates in general are) shews half its magnificence.

The bridge has on it the date of 1539, which is probably a stone of the old bridge, the present one seeming of much later date.

Returning back to the bridge you have a full view of the falls above it, as mentioned before, and here your horses may meet you, for if you go to the public-house you must return and cross the river again to go to *Askrigg*.

This place is in a bottom, and for a mile or two before coming to the descent of the hill, the road runs along the edge of a steep declivity on the left, guarded by a stone wall. On the side of this bank is an old house of Mr. *Weddell*, called *Nappa-hall*, which he has quitted for *Newby*, near *Ripon*. This was formerly the seat of the *Medcalfs*, so numerous a family, that *Camden* says Sir *Christopher Medcalf*, the chief of them, went with 300 horse, all of his family and name, and in the same habit, to receive the justices of assize, and conduct them to *York*.

When

When here, I ought to have gone to *Richmond*, a few miles off, a town delightfully situated on the *Swale*, where is a castle built by *Alan*, Earl of *Bretagne*, nephew of *William the Conqueror*. The late Earl of *Holderness* had a seat here, which he sold to *Laurence Dundass*, who, by that and a subsequent purchase, obtained the representation of the borough.

Askrigg is a small town, with decent accommodation at the *George*. The inhabitants are employed in knitting stockings, of which they make great quantities.

In this neighbourhood are some remarkable water-falls, two of which, called *Mill Gill*, and *Whitfield Gill*, are within an easy walk from the town. Another called *Hardrow-force* or *foss*, is five miles off.

The course of a small stream leads up a meadow to *Mill Gill*, where the water has forced a passage of two or three yards in width, through the rocks, and falls down perpendicularly about 16 yards: seen from below, it has a considerable effect, the rock appearing to have been perforated merely to give it way.

Higher up the same stream, is *Whitfield Gill*, where the stream coming to the edge of a rock, has a fall of 22 yards; but
this

this can only be seen from the high ground, the bottom being scarcely, if at all, accessible.

From the hill above this place, the river *Bain* is seen running from *Semerewater*, by a little village, called *Bainbridge*, into the *Eure*. This piece of water is about a mile square, and lies about three or four miles from *Askrigg*. At the junction of these two streams, there was a Roman garrison; and upon the hill (which they call *Burgh*) are the ground-works of an old fortification, about five acres in compass; and under it, to the east, the tracks of many houses were visible in *Camden's* time. He found there a fragment of a *Roman* inscription, in a very fair character, with a winged victory supporting it; from which he conjectures, that the fort was formerly called *Bracchium*, which had been made of turf, but was then built of stone and mortar; and that the 6th cohort of the *Nervii* was garrisoned here. They also seem to have had a summer camp on that high hill, hard by, which is called *Ethelbury*. A statue of *Aurelius Commodus*, the emperor, was dug up here (in *Camden's* time) in the habit of *Hercules*, his right hand armed with a club^a. At

^a *Camd.* v. 2. p. 118.

Giggleswick, a mile from *Settle*, is a well, which ebbs and flows much oftener than that at *Tidswell*. In this neighbourhood, are several remarkable caves, of which we had such imperfect information, or rather hints only, that we did not visit them. A full account of them, has been lately given in a pamphlet, called "A Tour to the Caves," to which I must refer for a particular description; but shall just mention the names of some. The route seems to be from *Askrigg* to *Ingleton*, between which places, is *Hurtlepot*, a round deep hole, 30 or 40 yards diameter, and as much in depth, to the surface of a deep black water; *Ginglepot*; and *Weathercoat Cave*, in which is a subterranean cataract. Three miles before coming to *Ingleton*, a few yards out of the road, on the right, the river *Weate* or *Greta*, gushes out of several fountains, all within twenty or thirty yards of each other, having run about two miles under ground, though making its appearance in two or three places within that distance. Near *Ingleton*, is *Yordas-cove*, in the vale of *Kingsdale*.

Ingleborough is a very lofty hill, the name of which is derived from the *Saxon*, and signifies a rocky hill fire station; on the top,
was

was a beacon, erected by the *Roman* garrison at *Overborough*, five miles distant, and was extremely well adapted to that purpose, being itself seen at great distances, and commanding a view of many other hill-tops. It is a mile in height, 3987 yards above the level of the sea, the base near 20 miles in circumference. The ascent is at the beginning even and gradual, but becomes, by degrees, more rugged and perpendicular, and is at last so steep, that it is with difficulty you get up, and it is only in some places that you can do it at all. The top is level, almost a mile in circumference, having the ruins of a wall round it, and of the beacon. On this spot races have been run; but the rock is so scantily covered with earth, that little grass grows on it. From hence there is a most unbounded prospect. Near the top, on the east side, is a stratum of stone, like the *Derbyshire* marble, full of entrochi; white sea shells are found in the black and brown marble, which is dug here. A number of springs rise on the sides of this hill, some near the summit, which fall into holes or chasms when they come to the limestone, and passing under ground some way, burst out again

¹ *Gent. Mag.* 1761. p. 127, 148. ² *Tour to the Caves.*

towards

towards the base. Some of these caverns may be descended, and the passage pursued to a great distance; some of them are dry, others having a continual run of water, such as *Blackside Cove*, *Sir William's Cove*, *Atkinson's Chamber*, &c. *Johnson's Jacket-hole* resembles a funnel in shape, and is very deep; a stone thrown into it makes a rumbling noise, and may be heard a considerable time. There is another called *Gaper-Gill*, into which a stream falls, and after a subterraneous passage of upwards of a mile, breaks out again near *Clapham*, and at last joins the *Lon* or *Lune*, which runs by *Lancaster*¹. Towards the foot of the hill is *Double Cave*, something like that of *Weathercoat*. In a pasture, called the *Sleights*, near the turnpike road, are two large heaps of small round stones, a quarter of a mile from each other, called by the country people, *the Hurders*; the stones in the neighbourhood are limestone, but these are sandy, gritty stones²; they are thrown promiscuously together, without appearance of workmanship, and yet cannot be supposed the work of nature. One of these heaps is computed to contain 400 of this country cart loads; and there are other heaps of the

¹ *Gent. Mag.* 1761. p. 127.

² *Tour to the Caves.*

same

same fort up and down the country.* Near *Chapel in Dale*, are *Catknott-hole*, and *Greenside-cave*; the latter at the bottom of a hill, called *Whemside*, near the road from *Winter-scales* to the dale of *Dent*. A little way from the village of *Selside*, and two miles from *Gearstones*, is a deep hole, called *Alumn-pot*. The high hill of *Penegent* is not far from the little town of *Horton*, above which is a grotesque amphitheatre of rock, called *Dowgill-scar*. A mile or two off, on the base of *Penegent*, are *Hulpit*, and *Huntpit-boles*, each having a stream (or beck) running through it; and what is most extraordinary, these brooks cross each other under ground, without mixing waters, the bed of one being on a stratum above the other; this was discovered by the muddy water after a sheep-washing, going down one passage, and the husks of oats which were sent down the other. They emerge, one at *Dowgill-scar*, the other at *Branfil-head*. Near *Settle*, is *Giggleswick-scar*, and the ebbing well; and from hence you may go to *Malham*. This well, at *Settle*, ebbs and flows four or five times in an hour, to the height of near six inches. It rises at the bottom of a prodigious ledge of rocks;

* *Gent. Mag.* 1761. p. 128.

runs with a plentiful stream ; is inclosed in a quadrangle of stone flags, of about two feet square ; and had formerly proper outlets for the current, to enable the spectator to distinguish the degrees of its rise and fall with more exactness*.

On the tops of the hills hereabouts, fires are lighted on (I think) the first day of *August*, the remains of a custom, the origin of which is now unknown.

We, however, for want of this information, returned to *Aysgarth*, and went through *Bishops-dale* to *Kettlewell*. This dale is a narrow valley between two lofty hills, with still less of the chearing influence of the sun, than *Wensley-dale* can boast ; so little, indeed, that they do not attempt to raise corn ; but their inclosures are fine pasture, and they breed many cattle. In it are two hamlets, called *Thoroby* and *Newbiggen*, both in *Aysgarth* parish, though at a good distance from the church.

Mr. *Maude* mentions a fall of water, in a deep wood, at *Heaning*, (a house belonging to Miss *Harrison*) in this dale, about two miles from *Aysgarth* church, and in the road ; this we searched for to no purpose, nor could we get any information from the coun-

* *Gent. Mag.* 1760. p. 315.

try people. There is a small stream running down a deep woody glen, but it is so overgrown, that it is not possible to follow the water; and the precise situation not being described, it may be easily missed.

That gentleman slightly mentions another fall in *Bishop's-dale*, called *Foss Gill*, which deserves more particular notice. Near the upper end of the dale, after crossing a small brook, with a farm-house on the right, a fine sheet of clear water is seen pouring down the right hand hill over a rock, between a few hanging trees; looking farther up, other falls are seen above it, and on examination, it is found to come from the top of the hill, which is near a mile high, in several breaks: that first seen, is about 30 yards; and one above it, 40. To see this in the best way, leave the horses at the farm-house, which is just passed, and walk across the meadows to the foot of the fall, and from thence climb to the upper ones. It will well repay the pains.

At the end of *Bishop's-dale*, come out on a wild dreary moor, and ascend a very long, steep hill, on the top of which are some black and dismal peat mores; the descent is as steep into *Wharf-dale*, at a village called *Buckden*. A road from this place to *Askrigg*,
X
across

across the moors, is begun, which will be much nearer, but will not make amends to the traveller who seeks amusement, for the loss of the ride by *Aysgarth* and *Bishop's-dale*. *Wharf-dale*, is so called from the river *Wharfe*, which rises in the mountains above, and is here only a small stream, but widens as it proceeds ; and, after a course of 50 miles, falls into the *Ouse*, near *Tadcaster*.

Kettlewell is a little town in this dale, leading into the wild mountainous part of *Yorkshire* called *Craven*, and has some small inns. *Walter Grey*, Archbishop of *York*, (temp. *John*) was owner of a moiety of the manor, and from him, it descended to the Lords *Grey*, of *Rotherfield*^r. In 6 *Hen.* 4. it was part of the estate of *Ralph Nevill*, Earl of *Westmoreland*, who had a grant of free warren in his lordship of *Kettlewell*, with liberty to impark 300 acres of land there ; and soon after, he had a grant of free chase in all his demesne lands at this place^z.

In 1686, the inhabitants of this place and *Starbottom*, a village in the road to it, were almost drowned by a sudden and violent flood. The rain poured down from the hill, with such violence, for an hour and

^r *Dugd. Bar.* v. 1. p. 723.

^z *Ibid.* v. 1. p. 298.

half,

half, (the hill on the side opening and casting up water into the air, to a great height) that it demolished several houses, and entirely carried away the stones with which they were built, filling up the meadows with them and gravel^a.

From hence, the road to *Malbam* (pronounced *Maum*) has the river on the left, and a high range of rocky hill on the right. At about three miles, is a very lofty crag, hanging, as it were, over the road; it is called *Kilsoe-crag*, (spelt *Kilnsay*) from the village of that name just beyond.

At this village, in order to have the ride over the hills, and to go directly to a large piece of water, called *Malbam-tarn*, leave the road, turning out of it in the village on the right; after passing through two gates, come to an inclosed pasture, where an old direction-post has lost its inscription, and going in at the gate, leave the more beaten track, and cross the field, towards the steep side of a hill, on the right, where a piece of gravelly road goes strait up, and is very visible at some distance. Pursuing this, and a track which, though little used, is easily to be distinguished, and runs in nearly a straight

^a *Mag. Brit.*

line crossing several large inclosures divided by stone walls, you come to the water. This ride is truly wild and romantic ; nature here sits in solitary grandeur on the hills, which are lofty, green to the top, and rise in irregular heaps on all hands, in their primæval state of pasture, without the least appearance of a plough, or habitation, for many miles. In the summer they afford good keep for cattle, great numbers of which are taken in to feed from April or May to Michaelmas, when the owners generally choose to take them away. The pasturage of a horse for that time, is 14s ; a cow, 7s. ; a sheep, 1s. 6d. Many of these pastures, which are of great extent, have been lately divided by stone walls, of about two yards high, one yard wide at the bottom, lessening to a foot at the top. A man can make about seven yards, in length, of this in a day, and is paid from 20d. to 2s. The stones brought and laid down for him, cost about 7s. more.

The *Tarn* has nothing beautiful in its shape or borders, being bare of trees, and every thing else to ornament it, except two or three small houses on the farther extremity, but there is a very particular circumstance attending it ; at one corner it runs out
in

in a small stream, the only outlet from it, which, in a very short space, rushes in full current into a heap of loose stones, and is there lost. At the distance of a mile it issues out again, at the foot of a stupendous rock, 200 yards high, called *Maum-cove*.

The road to *Maum* is nearly in a straight line (inclining to the left) from this ingulph, your back being to the water; but the *Cove* is not seen from the road, though it is very near it. From the village, following the stream upwards, you come to the magnificent front of it, which is something in the form of an amphitheatre, almost plain, but has two or three ledges, like galleries, along the face of it, wide enough, for one who has a strong head, to walk on with safety. At the foot of it, a current of water issues out, which is probably the same as is lost near the *Tarn*; but, in floods, the subterranean passage is not able to give vent to all the water; and, it is said, that a cataract then pours down from the top of the rock^b.

But this is not the only object of attention which *Maum* has to present. A little

^b *Tour to the Caves*, p. 33. This author calls the height one hundred yards; we were told on the spot, that it is two hundred.

mile from the village, in the direct road from *Kettlewell*, is a small dale called *Gordale*, hemmed in with rocks. Through this runs a stream, the water of which is very clear, but passing over a bed of yellow earth of the colour of ochre, it tinges the stones with a deep yellow: this is thought to be a marly earth, but, unfortunately, is so situated, as not to be come at for the purposes of husbandry. Following the current you are led into a corner where the rocks hang over on each hand, in terrific majesty; and from about half way up, the stream falls over great fragments of them. Going up as far as is practicable, the water is seen gushing out through the stone from a greater height. This is a little stream which was crossed in going over the hills to the *Tarn*, and is ingulfed at a small distance from this place, where it broke out, after a great thunder-storm, about the year 1733.

The stone of the hills about *Maum*, is burnt into lime, of which six pecks, each containing 16 quarts, are delivered at the kiln mouth for 7*d*. It takes up a week in burning, and when it begins to be calcined, the lowest stratum is drawn out at the mouth, and more stone and coal put in at the top.

From

From *Maum*, where little accommodation can be had, a few miles bring the traveller into the great road leading from *Settle* to *Skipton*, at which last place is a very good inn called the *Black Horse*. Nearly where these roads meet, is the present extent of the canal from *Leeds* to *Liverpool*, on the *Yorkshire* side. They began at the *Liverpool* end at the same time, but it wants 50 miles of meeting. This is another of those great undertakings, which reflect so much honour on the present age, and will remain a lasting monument of skill and opulence. The extent will be more than 100 miles, 41 in *Yorkshire*, and 65 in *Lancashire*; passing through a country abounding, in one part with limestone, in another with coal; which will, by this means, be exchanged with great mutual advantage.

At *Skipton*, the castle stands at the upper end of the principal street, and, with a considerable estate, belongs to the Earl of *Thanet*, as heir of the very ancient family of *Clifford*. The entrance is by a gate-way, and the whole is fitted up in the stile of a castle, though little of the old one remains. It was originally built by *Robert de Romely*, lord of the honour of *Skipton*, and passing

by females through several families, the honour and castle were granted, in 1309, to *Robert de Clifford*, a *Herefordshire* baron. *Hen. Clifford*, Earl of *Cumberland*, defended it gallantly for *Hen. 8.* (with whom he had been brought up, and by whom he was much beloved) in the great *Yorkshire* rebellion under *Aske*, though he was deserted by 500 gentlemen, whom he had retained at his cost^d. In 1648, it was dismantled by the parliament, because it had been held by a loyal garrison; after which, it was repaired, in its present form, by that very extraordinary lady, *Anne*, Countess of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, sole heiress of the *Cliffords*. At the farther end, is an octagon room on the ground floor, and another of the same shape over it: the tapestry is very singular, representing the punishment of different vices. In one of the apartments is a curious picture, in shape of a skreen of three folds, with the genealogy and history of the *Cliffords*, of which I shall beg leave to transcribe the following account, from *Mr. Pennant's* very valuable work.

“ In the centre, is the celebrated *George Clifford*, Earl of *Cumberland*, the hero of

^d Rapin.

“ the

“ the reign of *Elizabeth*; and his lady,
 “ *Margaret Russell*, daughter of *Francis*,
 “ second Earl of *Bedford*. He is dressed in
 “ armour, spotted with stars of gold, but
 “ much of it is concealed by a vest and
 “ skirt reaching to his knees; his helmet
 “ and gauntlet, lying on the floor, are
 “ studded in like manner. He was born
 “ in 1558, and by the death of his father,
 “ fell under the guardianship of his royal
 “ mistress, who placed him under the tui-
 “ tion of *Whitgift*, afterwards archbishop
 “ of *Canterbury*. He applied himself to
 “ mathematics; but soon after leaving col-
 “ lege, he felt the spirit of his warlike an-
 “ cestors rise within him; and for the rest
 “ of his life, distinguished himself by deeds
 “ of arms, honourable to himself^e, and of
 “ use to his country, in not fewer than
 “ 22 voyages against Philip II. who felt
 “ the effects of his prowess against the
 “ invincible armada, against his European
 “ dominions, and his more distant ones in

^e At an audience, after one of his expeditions, the Queen,
 perhaps designedly, dropped one of her gloves. His lord-
 ship took it up, and presented it to her: she graciously de-
 sired him to keep it as a mark of her esteem. Thus grati-
 fying his ambition, with a reward that suited her avarice.
 He adorned it with diamonds, and wore it in the front of his
 high-crowned hat, on days of tournaments. This is ex-
 pressed in the fine print of him, by *Robert White*.

“ *America*.

“ *America*. He was always successful
 “ against the enemy, but often suffered
 “ great hardships by storms, diseases, and
 “ famine. The wealth which he acquired,
 “ was devoted to the service of the state;
 “ for he spent, not only the acquisition of
 “ his voyages, but much of his paternal
 “ fortune in building ships; and much also
 “ he dissipated by his love of horse-races,
 “ tournaments, and every expensive diver-
 “ sion. Queen *Eliz.* appointed him her
 “ champion in all her tilting matches,
 “ from the 33d year of her reign; and in
 “ all those exercises of tiltings, turnings,
 “ and courses of the field, he excelled all
 “ the nobility of his time. His magnifi-
 “ cent armour, worn on those occasions,
 “ (adorned with roses and fleurs de lis) is
 “ actually preserved at *Appleby* castle, where
 “ is, besides, a copy of this picture. In
 “ the course of the life of soldier, sailor,
 “ and courtier, he fell into the licentious-
 “ ness, sometimes incident to the profes-
 “ sions; but, as the inscription on the
 “ picture imports, the effects of his early
 “ education were then felt, for he died pe-
 “ nitently, willingly, and christianly.
 “ His lady stands by him, in a purple
 “ gown and white petticoat, embroidered
 “ with

“ with gold. She pathetically extends one
 “ hand to two beautiful boys, as if in the
 “ action of dissuading her lord from such
 “ dangerous voyages, when more interest-
 “ ing and tender claims urged the pre-
 “ sence of a parent. How must he have
 “ been affected by his refusal, when he
 “ found that he had lost both on his return
 “ from two of his expeditions, if the heart
 “ of a hero does not too often divest itself
 “ of the tender sensations !

“ The letters of this lady are extant in
 “ MS. and also her diary; she unfortunately
 “ marries without liking, and meets with
 “ the same return. She complains greatly
 “ of the coolness of her lord, and his neg-
 “ lect of his daughter *Anne Clifford*; and
 “ endured great poverty, of which she
 “ writes in a most moving strain, to
 “ *James I.* to several great persons, and to
 “ the earl himself. All her letters are
 “ humble, suppliant, and pathetic; yet the
 “ earl was said to have parted with her, on
 “ account of her high spirit.

“ Above the two principal figures, are
 “ the heads of two sisters of the earl, *Anne*,
 “ Countess of *Warwick*, and *Elizabeth*,
 “ Countess of *Bath*; and two, the sisters of
 “ the countess, *Frances*, married to *Philip*,
 “ Lord

“ Lord *Wharton*; and *Margaret*, Countess
 “ of *Derby*. Beneath each is a long in-
 “ scription. The several inscriptions were
 “ composed by *Anne Clifford*, with the as-
 “ sistance of Judge *Hales*, who perused and
 “ methodized for her the necessary papers
 “ and evidences.

“ The two side leaves, shew the portrait
 “ of her celebrated daughter, *Anne Clif-*
 “ *ford*, afterwards Countess of *Dorset*,
 “ *Pembroke*, and *Montgomery*; the most
 “ eminent person of her age for intellectual
 “ accomplishments, for spirit, magnifi-
 “ cence, and deeds of benevolence. Both
 “ these paintings are full lengths: the one
 “ represents her at the age of 13 standing
 “ in her study, dressed in white, embroi-
 “ dered with flowers, her head adorned
 “ with great pearls. One hand is on a
 “ music-book, her lute lies by her. The
 “ books inform us of the fashionable course
 “ of reading among people of rank in her
 “ days. I perceived among them, *Euse-*
 “ *bius*, *St. Augustine*, *Sir Philip Sidney's*
 “ *Arcadia*, *Godfrey of Bologna*, the *French*
 “ *Academy*, *Camden*, *Ortelius*, *Agrippa* on
 “ the vanity of the occult sciences, &c.
 “ &c. Above are the heads of Mr. *Sam-*
 “ *uel Daniel*, her tutor, and Mrs. *Anne*
Taylor,

“ *Taylor*, her governess ; the last appearing,
 “ as the inscription says she was, a religious
 “ and good woman. This memorial of
 “ the instructors of her youth, is a most
 “ grateful acknowledgment of the benefits
 “ she received from them. She was cer-
 “ tainly a most happy subject to work on ;
 “ for, according to her own account, old
 “ Mr. *John Denham*, a great astronomer,
 “ in her father’s house, used to say, that
 “ the sweet influence of *Pleiades*, and the
 “ bands of *Orion*, were powerful both at
 “ her conception and birth ; and when
 “ she grew up, Dr. *Donne* is reported to
 “ have said of her, that *she knew well how*
 “ *to discourse of all things, from predestina-*
 “ *tion to flea-silk.*

“ In the other leaf she appears in her
 “ middle age, in the state of widowhood,
 “ dressed in a black gown, black veil, and
 “ white sleeves, and round her waste is a
 “ chain of great pearls ; her hair long and
 “ brown ; her wedding-ring on the thumb
 “ of her right hand, which is placed on
 “ the Bible, and *Charron’s Book of Wis-*
 “ *dom.* The rest of the books are of
 “ piety, excepting one of distillations and
 “ excellent medicines. Such is the figure
 “ of the heroic daughter of a hero father,
 “ whose

“ whose spirit dictated this animated an-
 “ swer to the insolent minister of an un-
 “ grateful court, who would force into
 “ one of her boroughs, a person disagreeable
 “ to her.

*I have been bullied by an usurper; I
 have been neglected by a court; but I will
 not be dictated to by a subject. Your man
 sha'nt stand.* Anne, Dorset, Pembroke, and
 Montgomery.

“ Above her are the heads of her two
 “ husbands, *Richard* Earl of *Dorset* who
 “ died in 1624; an amiable nobleman, a
 “ patron of men of letters, and bounteous
 “ to distressed worth. The other is of
 “ that brutal simpleton *Philip* Earl of
 “ *Pembroke*, the just subject of *Butler's*
 “ ridicule, whom she married six years
 “ after the death of her first lord. Yet
 “ she speaks favorably of each, notwith-
 “ standing their mental qualities were so
 “ different; ‘ these two lords, says she, to
 “ whom I was by the Divine Providence
 “ married, were in their several kinds,
 “ worthy noblemen as any in the king-
 “ dom; yet it was my misfortune to have
 “ crosses and contradictions with them
 “ both. Nor did there want malicious
 “ ill-willers to blow and foment the coals
 “ of

“ of diffention between us, so as in both
 “ their life-times the marble pillars of
 “ *Knowle* in *Kent*, and *Wilton* in *Wilt-*
 “ *shire*, were to me but the gay arbours of
 “ anguish, insomuch as a wise man, who
 “ knew the inside of my fortune, would
 “ often say, that I lived in both these my
 “ lords great families, as the river of *Roan*,
 “ or *Rodanus*, runs thro’ the lake of *Ge-*
 “ *neva* without mingling any part of its
 “ streams with that of the lake.’

“ But she was released from her second
 “ marriage by the death of her husband in
 “ 1650, after which the greatness of her
 “ mind broke out in full and uninterrupted
 “ lustre. She rebuilt, or repaired, six of
 “ her ancient castles; she restored seven
 “ churches or chapels; founded one hos-
 “ pital, and repaired another. She lived
 “ in vast hospitality at all her castles by
 “ turns, on the beautiful motive of dis-
 “ pensing her charity in rotation, among
 “ the poor of her vast estates. She tra-
 “ velled in a horse-litter, and often took
 “ new and bad roads from castle to castle,
 “ in order to find out cause of laying out
 “ money among the indigent, by employ-
 “ ing them in the repairs. The opulent
 “ also felt the effect of her generosity, for
 “ she

“ she never suffered any visitors to go away
 “ without a present, ingeniously contrived
 “ according to their quality. She often
 “ sat in person as sheriffs of the county
 “ of *Westmoreland*; at length died at the
 “ age of 86, in 1676, and was interred
 “ at *Appleby*. Her great possessions de-
 “ volved to *John* Earl of *Thanet*, who
 “ married *Margaret*, her eldest daughter
 “ by the Earl of *Dorset*.

“ Here are four heads of this illustrious
 “ countess, in the states of childhood,
 “ youth, middle and old age.”

Mr. *Pennant* says that the picture shewn as that of *Fair Rosamond*, is fictitious.

Lord *Thanet* is availing himself of a rock of limestone at the back of the castle, but at the expence of the trees there. A cut is made from it to the navigable canal, which runs close by the town, and the stone is put into boats at once.

On the steeple of the church is an inscription, signifying that it was repaired by Lady *Clifford*, Countess of *Pembroke*, in 1655, after it had been ruined in the civil wars. In the church are inscriptions on plain stones, in memory of the three first Earls of *Cumberland*.

Near

Near this place are some sulphur-wells ; one called *Broughton-Spaw*, in the road between *Skipton* and *Coln* ; another about a mile off, called *Crickle-Spaw* ; and two at *Skipton*, called the *Old* and *New Wells*^f.

From *Skipton* ascend a long, steep hill, called *Romaldsmoor*, at the descent of which again meet with *The Wharfe*, now considerably enlarged, which runs near the road the rest of the way to *Otley*. On the opposite side is a very handsome house of Sir *James Ibbetson*, not quite finished. Pass also an old seat of the ancient family of *Vavasor*.

At *Otley* is a bridge of five arches over the river, so narrow, that two carriages cannot pass, but it is widening. From it is seen a new built seat of Mr. *Fawkes*, called *Farnley-hall*, at no great distance.

At the end of the town, going to *Leeds*, is a hill called *The Chevin*, (which is a *British* word, signifying the ridge of a mountain) as steep and long as that from *Skipton*, but presenting a very different view ; that looks down on a meagre valley, this affords one of the most beautiful prospects that is any where to be seen, or that imagination can form an idea of. The

^f *Short*, p. 300, 301.

hill itself is heathy and bare, rising on the right hand high over the road, and is rough with rude masses of stone, but below is a wide and rich vale, extending many miles, the river *Wharfe* meandering thro' it, and shewing itself in a broad stream in various and long reaches. The town of *Otley*, Sir *James Ibbetson's*, Sir — *Vavasor's*, Mr. *Fawkes's*, and other seats, are dispersed in it; the hedge-rows are ornamented with trees, the inclosures are corn-fields, or verdant meadows. The dark mountains about *Skipton* are seen behind; opposite, and towards the right, the hills about *Knareborough* and *Harrowgate* shew their tops. An exceeding fine day enlivened the scene, and it was with reluctance that I took my leave of it.

The approach to *Leeds*, on this, as on the other side, is marked with the villa's of the opulent inhabitants.

A few miles from *Leeds* is *Temple Newsome*, the seat of Lord *Irwin*, whose ancestor, Sir *Arthur Ingram*, purchased it about the end of the reign of *Hen. 8.* of *Matthew*, Earl of *Lenox*, father of the unhappy Lord *Darnley*, who was born here. Sir *Arthur* built the present house, in which

which there is a capital collection of pictures.

About six miles from *Pomfret* is *Medley*; the seat of Sir *John Savil*, Earl of *Mexborough* (an *Irish* title) said to be fitted up in so rich and elegant a manner, as to be well worth seeing.

Passing thro' *Barnsley* again, turn off on the left to see the Marquis of *Rockingham's* seat, called *Wentworth Castle*. It may not be amiss to mention that there is no inn at the place, scarce an ale-house, but as it lies between *Barnesley* and *Rotherham*, the traveller, who is apprized of it, will not find himself under any difficulty.

The house has a magnificent and extensive front, 600 feet long, but it was placed by the marquis's father in a most unfortunate situation, looking directly on a large hill, rising immediately before it, which obstructs the view of the water, and the most beautiful ground in the park. Much money has been expended in removing part of this hill, but with little effect, and to remove the whole would cost half as much as to rebuild the house. The stables are also directly before the windows, but these will be pulled down, as the marquis has built a fine court of new ones, for

84 horses, at a little distance. The portico of the house is particularly elegant.

The hall is a very noble one, 60 feet square, 40 high, with a gallery 10 feet wide running round the whole. This is supported by 18 Ionic pillars, which are incrusting with a paste, called *Scioli*, exactly resembling marble. Above the gallery are 18 pilasters of the Corinthian order. There is a suite of rooms to the right of the hall, and another to the left, the latter not finished. The gallery at the end of the house, is 130 feet by 18, and there are a great number of other apartments, but few pictures. In one of the bed rooms is a curious cabinet of ivory, tortoiseshell, and ebony. The library has many books, but not in order, and there is a collection of medals, reputed a capital one. In the anti-room of the marquis's bed-chamber in the attic story, is the famous picture by *Vandyke*, of the Earl of *Strafford* and his secretary.

About a mile from the house is a plantation of six acres, laid out in walks, in which is a house for occasional entertainment. From hence an avenue leads to an amphitheatre, below which are ruins to represent an ancient religious house.

In

In the park^s there are many fine points of view ; but these things are trifles when compared with the advantage which the public, as well as individuals, derive from his noble and spirited improvements in husbandry. He was at great expence, and took infinite pains to remove long subsisting errors and prejudices (no where more deeply rooted than in the bosoms of farmers, and no where more prevalent than in this county) but had the satisfaction of seeing his endeavors crowned with success. His draining of wet lands, his cultivation of turnips, and introduction of the hoe, without which they were of little or no service ; the new instruments which he brought into use, and the improvement of the old ones, will bring him the most lasting honor. He set the example on land which he took into his own hands ; and he had one farm managed in the *Kentish* husbandry, another in the *Hertfordshire*, by men whom he brought from thence, in order to form the better opinion on the merits of each, carried on under his immediate inspection.

^s An obelisk was erected in 1780 in memory of the trial and acquittal of Admiral *Keppell*.

Proceed to *Rotheram*, famous for its iron works so long ago as *Leland's* time; they were once gone to decay, but now flourish as much as ever. Mr. *Walker* has a manufactory here, in which every process is gone through, from the rough iron stone, to the polishing the instruments. The iron ore, and the coal with which it is worked, are both dug near the town. They have also a pottery, and burn lime, so that there is plenty of employment for the inhabitants. In this town a college was founded by *Thomas Rotheram*, Archbishop of *York* (who probably took his name from hence) in the time of *Edw. 4.* for the purpose of teaching singing.

Near this town are the fine ruins of *Rock Abbey*.

From *Rotheram* ride by *Kiveton*, an old house of the Duke of *Leeds*, which being little inhabited does not make a chearful appearance. The hall is 50 feet by 30, painted by Sir *James Thornhill*. There is a drawing-room 24 feet square, a dining-room 36 by 25, another drawing-room 25 feet square, a saloon 54 by 34, a vestibule 23 feet square, and another drawing-room 33 by 31. Here are many pictures; amongst the portraits, there are in the anti-room,

room, the Earl of *Worcester* by *Holbein*, the Marquis of *Montrose* by *Vandyke*, the king and queen of *Bohemia*, and Lord *Cecil*. In the second drawing-room are the Earls of *Strafford* and *Derby*, by *Vandyke*; *Erasmus* and Sir *Thomas More*, by *Holbein*. In one of the dressing-rooms is *Philip 2.* of *Spain*, by *Titian*. In one of the bed-chambers *Charles I.* on horseback, by *Vandyke*; and in another the Duke of *Florence* and *Machiavel*. In the last drawing-room is Alderman *Hewett* (lord mayor of *London* in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, whose daughter and heir married Sir *Edward Osborne*, ancestor of the duke) the Earl of *Strafford* and his secretary, and the Earl of *Arundell*, by *Vandyke*.

This family was enobled in the person of Sir *Thomas Osborne*, created by *Charles 2.* Baron of *Kiveton*, and Earl of *Danby*. He was an active minister of that king, very unacceptable to the commons, who being disappointed in their first impeachment, pursued him with a bill of attainder, on which he surrendered himself, and lay five years in the *Tower* before he could obtain his liberty, tho' he was never brought to trial. He took a considerable part in the revolution, and was by King

William created Marquis of *Carmarthen*, and Duke of *Leeds*.

Ride thro' *Kiveton-park*, and by Mr. *Hewett's* at *Shire-oaks*, to *Workfop*, to which priory *Shire-oaks* was formerly a grange.

From hence to *Mansfield* the ride is through *Workfop* and *Wellbeck* parks, the feats of the Dukes of *Norfolk* and *Portland*, which are separated only by a small common.

Workfop manor is about half a mile from the town, and was anciently the estate of the *Lovetofts*, or *Luvetots*, a great family, who in 3 *Henry* 1. founded a priory here for canons regular of the order of St. *Augustin*. In the reign of *H.* 2. it passed by a daughter and heir to the *Furnivals*^b, from whom it descended in like manner 6 *R.* 2. to *Thomas de Nevill*ⁱ. He left two daughters and coheirs, one of whom married the great *John Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury* (as mentioned at *Sheffield*) and carried *Workfop* into that family. *Francis*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, had the priory given him on the dissolution, in exchange for other lands^k. The mansion-

^b *Dugd. Bar.* v. 1. p. 569.

ⁱ *Ibid.* p. 301, 727.

^k *Ibid.* p. 333.

house was rebuilt with great magnificence by *George Earl of Shrewsbury*. *Gilbert*, his son and successor, died in 1616, leaving three daughters and coheirs, of whom *Alethea* married *Thomas Earl of Arundell*, (ancestor of the present duke of *Norfolk*) and brought him this, and the *Sheffield* estate.

This nobleman was grandson of the Duke of *Norfolk* who lost his life by the jealousy of *Elizabeth*, rather than by any crime of his own, and by means of that attainder had only the title of *Arundell*, which belonged to him in right of his grandmother the coheirs of the *Fitz-Alans*. He made that noble collection of antique statues and marbles, a part of which is now one great ornament of the university of *Oxford*, being presented to it by his grandson *Henry*. They were originally placed in *Arundell-House* in the *Strand*; and when that house was pulled down, some of them were left there, and were much damaged by the carelessness of the workmen; a great part of these were purchased in that condition by *Sir William Fermer*, and sent to his seat at *Easton Neston* in *Northamptonshire*, where they continued till 1755, when the Countess of *Pomfret* presented

presented them to the university. Some of the broken fragments were begged by one *Cuper*, an old servant of the family, and carried by him across the water to the place called from him *Cuper's Gardens*, where they continued a considerable time; but being accidentally seen by Mr. *Freeman*, of *Fawley Court*, near *Henley on Thames*, and Mr. *Waller*, of *Beaconsfield*, were purchased by those gentlemen and carried to their seats. Others of these remains were buried in the foundations of the houses at the bottom of *Norfolk-street*, and in the gardens of *Arundell House*; one of the statues was found in a cellar by Mr. *Aislaby*, and carried to his seat in *Yorkshire*. Others were carried by the Duke of *Norfolk* to a piece of ground across the water which he got for that purpose; but being there neglected, they were at length covered with rubbish brought to raise the ground. About 1712, in digging foundations for some buildings intended to be erected on the spot, some parts were dug up, and laid on the ground, where the Earl of *Burlington* heard of, and begged them. He carried them to *Chiswick*, and one piece of bas-relief he placed in the pedestal of an obelisk, which he erected

erected there. Some years after this, Lord *Petre* desired to make farther search after what were so buried, and found six statues without heads or arms, some of a colossal size, the drapery of which was thought to be very fine; these were sent to *Workshop*.

Besides these marbles, the earl had a curious collection of cameo's and intaglio's, which the dutchess, who was divorced, and afterwards married to Sir *John Germain*, carried with her¹. These were, I think, sold at Mr. *Langford's* a few years ago, on the death of Lady *Betty Germain*. Another part of the collection of curiosities was sold at *Stafford* house, near *Buckingham Gate*, in 1720.

The character which Lord *Clarendon* gives of this noble earl, as if, tho' willing to be thought a scholar, he was in reality almost illiterate, seems utterly improbable; and his lordship gives a most ill-natured turn, to what may more properly be called an instance of true magnanimity: on the accession of *Charles*, the earl (who was a protestant) had spoken very freely in the House of Peers of the favorite *Buckingham*, and was by the king sent to the *Tower* without a charge of any crime, and kept there till

¹ *Howard's* anecdotes of the *Howard* family.

the house, resenting it as a breach of their privilege, and refusing to proceed on any business till he was discharged, compelled the king to release him, which he at last did, without giving even a hint of that “most just cause” for which he pretended to detain him. Lord *Clarendon* in giving his character, amongst other things says, “that he lived towards all favorites and “great officers, without any kind of *con-* “*descension*, and rather suffered himself to “be ill-treated by their power and autho- “rity, (for he was often in disgrace, and “once or twice prisoner in the *Tower*) “than to descend in making application “to them.” But he might with much more propriety have imputed this to the high spirit of a virtuous nobleman deriving dignity from the most illustrious descent, and justly despising the *Somersets*, *Buck-* *inghams*, and other upstart minions of the time; and as to his imprisonment, his lordship might have said, that conscious of his integrity, and of the flagrant violation in his person of the rights of the peers and of the law, he scorned to make any unbecoming submission to obtain that freedom of which he had been so arbitrarily deprived.

A few

A few years ago the old mansion-house was entirely burnt down, with all the furniture and pictures. The late duke began a new one on a plan which would have made it the most magnificent palace in *England*, if compleated. The present building, which is only one side of an intended quadrangle, is not unworthy the residence of the first peer in the kingdom. The front is of white stone, extending more than 300 feet in length, and is elegant and grand. In the centre is a portico, with six Corinthian pillars supporting a pediment, on the points of which are three statues, and in the centre of it an emblematical carving, referring to the great alliances of the family. A balustrade, adorned with urns, runs along the top of the house. This is to the north, and was designed for the back front; in it are ten rooms below, and twelve above, with twenty-six in the attic story. In the south side are two galleries, one used for breakfasting, the other for a billiard-room. The grand drawing-room is 53 feet by 30, and is hung with *Gobelin* tapestry, representing great variety of men, plants and animals of the different quarters of the globe, well drawn, and of the most lively and beautiful colors. The dining-room is

2

forty-

forty-two by twenty-eight. The staircase is large and handsome, the iron rails light, and the painting in fresco on the pannels is striking; the figures are so relieved, that they perfectly stand out from the wall. It is the performance of one *Bruyn*, a *Fleming*.

The pictures which are here, were brought from other seats; there is no catalogue of them. The following are the chief.

The Earl of *Arundel*, and Lady *Alethea Talbot*, his wife, sitting, and looking at a globe. From this picture a print has been engraved.

A whole length of this earl, sitting, pointing to his statues.

A whole length of the Earl of *Surry*, 1546, æt. 29, in an embroidered waistcoat and short breeches, a cloak on, a collar of the order of the garter, a garter on his leg, a short sword with a gold hilt, a glove in his hand.

A half length of him in another room.

A good portrait of *Charles I.*

Cain and Abel.

A duke, with his staff as lord high treasurer, and another staff as earl marshal.

Another in a robe faced with ermine.

A whole

A whole length of the Earl of *Nottingham*, who commanded against the *Spanish Armada*, in a long gown reaching to his heels.

The late duke's father, who was lost at sea, a young man.

The late duke, by *Reynolds*, the color (as usual) gone.

Cardinal *Howard*, and several other family portraits.

Near the house is a flower-garden, in which is a large green-house, well filled with exotics. The bowling-green is a very spacious one, surrounded by most beautiful lofty firs, feathered to the very ground. At a small distance is the pleasure-ground, and an extensive menagery, in which the late dutchess had a numerous collection of birds.

In the fruit-garden are variety of hot-houses and hot-walls, all new built by the late duke.

The park is about eight miles round, with a noble boundary of wood.

The Priory of *Workſop* was founded by *William de Luvetot*, with the consent of *Emme* his wife, in 3 *Hen.* 1. for canons regular of the order of *St. Augustine*^m. He,

^m *Dugd. Mon.* v. 2. p. 25, 50.

with

with his son and grandson, the last male of the *Furnivals*, *Joane* wife of *Thomas Neville*, her husband and daughter, and *John*, grandson of the first Earl of *Shrewsbury*, are some of the illustrious persons who have been buried in this churchⁿ. On the dissolution, it was valued at 302*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* or 239*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* clear^o; and was granted in 33 *Hen.* 8. to *Francis*, Earl of *Shrewsbury* (descended from the founder). The west end of the Priory church is now used as the parish church, standing at a small distance from the town, on the east side of it. It consists of a nave and two side aisles, the pillars, which are alternately round and octangular, supporting circular arches, ornamented with quaterfoils; there are two rows of windows above them, placed alternately, one over the arch, the other over the pillar. At the east end of the south aisle, is a tomb defaced, and three large statues in a recumbent posture, two of them men, one a woman, brought from some other place, now lying on the ground. There is a very antique wooden cover to the font. The west door has a circular arch, and on each side is a lofty steeple. Some broken walls remain at the east end of the church,

ⁿ *Thoroton's Nott.*

^o *Camd.* v. 1. p. 439.

but

but not in a straight line with it. On the north side, a few fragments of walls have been converted into small houses, some of them joining to the church. In the meadows below, many foundations were discovered on re-building the mill, about the year 1774. The gate-house remains; a room over it is made use of for a school. Next the street, on each side the gateway is a niche, the statues gone; on each side of the window above, is a large statue in a niche, and one over it.

In 1547, the impropriation of this place (amongst others) was given to the see of *Lincoln*, in exchange for many manors conveyed by Bishop *Holbeck*^p.

The navigation from *Chesterfield* to the *Trent*, goes by the bottom of the town, and has reduced the price of coals from 7*d.* or 8*d.* to 4*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$, per hundred.

On the west side of the town is a circular hill, inclosed with a trench, except on one side, where there is a steep bank going down to a branch of the little river. This was the site of the castle, which was "clene down" in *Leland's* time^q.

A visit to *Wellbeck Abbey* and *Bolsover Castle*, may be conveniently made from

^p *Willis's Cath.* v. 3. p. 37.

^q *Itin.* v. 1. p. 84.

hence, and will employ a day ; after which, you may go from *Workſop*, thro' *Clumber Park*, *Thoresby Park*, and by *Rufford*, to *Nottingham* ; or may go by *Wellbeck* to *Mansfield*, and from thence by *Newstead*, (once the beautiful ſeat of Lord *Byron*, but now deſolated by him^r) and by the late Sir *Charles Sedley's*, to *Nottingham*.

The ride to *Wellbeck* is thro' the Duke of *Norfolk's* park, and part of the plantations made by the late dutcheſs : A ſmall common only parts it from the Duke of *Portland's*.

This houſe was founded by *Thomas le Flemman*, in the reign of *Hen. II.* for canons of the *præmonſtratenſian* order^s, that is, the order of *St. Auſtin* as reformed. The abbot had the ſuperiority of all the houſes of this order in *England*^r. It was valued at the diſſolution, at 298*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* or 249*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

^r *Newstead* Priory was built by *Hen. 2.* for canons of the order of *St. Auſtin*, and has been the ſeat of the *Byrons* ever ſince the diſſolution, when it was given to Sir *John Byron*, being valued at 219*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* or 167*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* clear. The weſt front of the church is ſtanding, with four turrets, and adjoins to the houſe. The park was once finely wooded, but the preſent owner, in ſpite to his ſon, has cut down all the oaks. There is a good piece of water, with a caſcade ; but, ſtripped of its ſurrounding groves, its beauty is gone.

^s *Dugd. Mon.* v. 2. 598. ^r *Burn's Eccl. Law*, v. 2. p. 53. clear.

clear^u. It was granted, on the dissolution, to *Richard Whalley*^w; but became afterwards the estate of *Sir Charles Cavendish*, youngest son of *Sir William* by the Countess of *Shrewsbury*; he married one of the daughters, and, at length, sole heir of Lord *Ogle*; which barony descended to their son *William*, who was also honoured with the titles of Baron *Cavendish* of *Bolsover*, Viscount *Mansfield*, Earl, Marquis, and at last, Duke of *Newcastle*. He was author of the treatise on horsemanship, and built the riding house here, since converted into a stable, now restored to its original use. This gentleman took a most active part in favour of *Charles I.* and, perhaps, suffered more in his fortune by that means, than any one besides, his losses being computed at 941,303 *l.* This was the only one of his parks that was not ruined in the civil war; and was saved by the good management of the gallant *Sir Charles Cavendish*, the duke's younger brother^x. His grandson dying without issue, his grand-daughter *Margaret*, married to *John Hollis*, afterwards created Duke of *Newcastle*, became heir to this estate: she left only one child, a daugh-

^u *Deering's Nott.* p. 299. ^w *Thoroton's Nott.* p. 450.

^x *Collins's Historical Collections*, p. 43.

ter, who married *Edward* afterwards Earl of *Oxford*, whose daughter and heir, married *William* Duke of *Portland*, father of the present duke. Nothing of the abbey, remains in the present house, except some arches in the cellar.

The hall is fitted up with Gothic arches of plaister or wood-work on the walls, above which are painted in compartments, a number of manege horses in various attitudes. From the hall you are shewn a suite of five bed-rooms, in one of which is a whole length of *Charles II.* when very young, in armour. The dining-room is 59 feet by 36, the cieling coved: in this room are the pictures of

Sir *Hugh Middleton*, the gentleman who ruined himself, and benefited the city of *London* so much, by bringing the new river to *Islington*, to supply it with water. He has short grey hair, a ruff, turn-up lace ruffles.

An original of *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, by *Vandyke*, a whole length.

Col. *Digby*, his lady, and two children.

William Cavendish first Duke of *Newcastle*, the faithful and active friend of *Charles I.* He is dressed in black, slashed sleeves, a large fall-down lace ruff, a gold hilted sword,

sword, the garter on his leg, black roses in his shoes.

Matthew Prior.

In the anti-room is a picture of Archbishop *Laud*, in lawn sleeves, his hair short.

The drawing-room has some French looking-glasses of great size.

The breakfast-room seems to have undergone no alteration since the house was built, but the principal rooms have been fitted up by the present duke, who has also made much alteration in the park. In one part of his designs he has been unlucky; he made an extensive lake, and threw over it a magnificent bridge of three arches, the center arch being a span of ninety feet, the two side ones seventy-five each, but it fell down almost as soon as compleated, and has not been re-built.

The park is about eight miles round. In it are many noble old oaks, and the venerable one, called *Greendale Oak*, (of which several prints have been published) with a road cut through it, is still to be seen with one green branch. The stumps of those branches which have been cut, or broken off, are guarded with leaden plates to prevent the wet from getting in, and occasion-

ing further decay. In another part of the park, (nearer the gate which goes in from *Workſop*) is a remarkable tree, called *The Seven Sisters*, from its conſiſting of ſeven ſtems ſpringing up from one root; one of theſe, however, is now broken off.

About three miles from hence is a place called *Creſwell-crag*, a place where the rocks have been rent aſunder in ſome violent convulſion, which would appear ſtriking before thoſe at *Matlock*, *Middleton-dale*, &c. have been ſeen, but which exhibits only a miniature picture of thoſe more magnificent ſcenes. On aſking the way to it, one of the duke's attendants took a horſe, and rode with us to it, by a road (rocky and bad) which we ſhould hardly have found without a guide. This was ſuch a piece of civility, as cannot be mentioned without particular pleaſure, nor ſhould it be forgot that he reſuſed to accept any gratuity.

Three miles further, thro' the village of *Weſt Elmdon*, and by a very rough and ſtony road, came to the little town or village of *Bolſover*, at the end of which, is a caſtle bearing the ſame name, ſeated on the brink of a hill, overlooking a great extent of country. This caſtle was ſeized on by the barons who rebelled againſt King *John*, and
was

was taken from them by *William Ferrers* Earl of *Derby*, in the 16th of that king; and he being appointed governor, held it for six years; and in 19 *Hen. 3.* again had the custody of it^y: but *Bryan de l'Isle*, a steady adherent of *Henry* had been appointed governor of it twice in the mean while^z. On the death of the last Earl of *Chester*, without male issue, *Ada*, wife of *Henry de Hastings*, one of his sisters, had this manor as part of her allotment^a. *Leland* speaks of the castle as being in ruins, in his time. The present building is nothing more than a house, as ill-contrived and inconvenient as ever was formed. By the arms carved in stone over the door, which are those of *Cavendish*, with a crescent for difference, em-paling *Ogle*; it is to be supposed that it was built by Sir *Charles Cavendish*, mentioned at *Wellbeck*, and descended, with that estate, to the Duke of *Portland*, the present owner: the outer court, in which are stables and offices, is large, and walled in; within that is a smaller, also walled in and paved, in which stands the house, built of brown stone, square, and lofty. A flight of steps leads thro' a passage, to a hall, not large, the

^y *Dugd. Bar.* v. 1. p. 261. ^z *Ibid.* v. 1. p. 737.

^a *Dugd. Bar.* p. 45.

roof supported by stone pillars, and from thence into the only room designed for habitation on this floor ; in the centre of it, is a pillar supporting an arched roof, in the manner of that at *Christ Church* in *Oxford*, but much less light. Round this pillar is a plain circular table, used to dine on. Up stairs is one room moderately large, and within it a very small one, which, from an old tea-table, and a set of old china standing on it, seems to have been used as a drawing-room. In the large room are several coats of arms painted ; *Cavendish* empaling *Ogle*, and in different places the latter is painted alone. The rest of the rooms are very small, and not numerous. The floors of all are plaister. From the windows in general, the prospects of the country are rich and extensive, reaching still farther from the leads on the top of the house. Beneath, at a small distance, lies *Sutton*, with its park, the seat of the late *Mr. Clarke* ; farther off the lofty towers of *Hardwick* are seen amongst the woods.

What was wanting in these rooms seems to have been supplied by a range of building which is now ruined, standing on a noble terrace commanding a magnificent prospect in its full extent ; the side walls
and

and the floor of the apartments, which were entered from the terrace by a grand flight of steps, are all that remain, the roof having been taken off long ago. It is said these rooms were fitted up for the reception of *Charles I.* who, having visited the Earl of *Newcastle* (as he was then called) at *Welbeck*, in his progress into *Scotland* in 1633, was so well pleased with the magnificent entertainment he met with, that a year or two afterwards he made him a second visit with his queen; on this occasion he gave up *Bolesover* for their majesties lodging, and spared neither industry nor cost to add splendor to the entertainment, which cost him above 14,000*l.* *Ben Johnson* was employed in fitting such scenes and speeches as were proper on the occasion, and all the gentry in the country were sent for to wait on their majesties. This place was seized by the parliament after the duke went abroad, and was sold and begun to be pulled down, but was then bought by Sir *Charles*, the duke's younger brother, and so restored to the family^b.

In the church is a noble monument in memory of the first Sir *Charles Cavendish*, set up by his widow (the daughter of Lord

^b *Collin's Collections*, p. 22, 24, 26.

Ogle) and his two surviving sons. On the south side of the church is an additional building as a burial-place for the family, on the battlement of which is cut in capital letters the motto of the family, *CAVENDO TUTUS*. On one side are the *Cavendish* arms, on the other, those of *Ogle*. Others of the family are buried in it. This church was given by *William Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*, in 36 *H.* 3. to the canons of *Derby* (near *Derby*)^c.

Return to *Workshop*, and take the road to *Clumber-park*, the seat of the Duke of *Newcastle*; it is a creation of his own, begun little more than twenty years ago, being originally a rabbit-warren. It is now a park of near thirteen miles round, filled with many and large thriving plantations, and having a very good house, most elegantly fitted up and furnished. The front is of white stone, brought from a quarry on his grace's estate about five miles off. The offices are in a very spacious court on the left of the house.

In the common drawing-room is a large and very fine picture by *Teniers*, some most beautiful female heads in crayons by *Hoare*, and a piece of game by *Rubens*.

^c *Dugd. Bar.* v. 1. p. 262.

In the great drawing-room is a most capital picture of *Rembrandt* by himself; a lion and boar by *Rubens*; and other good pictures.

In the common dining-room are two fine heads by *Rubens*; the Kit-cat Club, and the Prodigal Son, by *Domenichino*.

The library is a large, fine room, furnished with a great number of books in splendid bindings. From a small anti-room belonging to it you go into the dressing-room to the state-room, in which is a portrait of the late Mr. *Henry Pelham*, in his gown, as Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; the late Lord *Lincoln* (his grace's eldest son) a whole-length by *Hoare*; the late duke's father and mother; the present duke's father and mother; the late and present duke.

The state bed-room was not completed.

In the breakfast-room is a portrait of the first Earl of *Lincoln*.

The great dining-room is a noble one, looking to the water and the bridge; in it are four large and most capital pieces of game by *Snyders*, with figures by *Rubens*, who in one of them has introduced himself
and

and two of his wives. Over the chimney is a piece of game, by *Wenix*^d.

Cross the bridge, and through another part of the park to *Thoresby*, the late Duke of *Kingston's*, which is very near to it.

This is rather a comfortable house than a magnificent seat. The entrance is in the basement story into a hall, adjoining to which are a breakfast-room, a dining-room, and drawing-room. A pair of stone stairs leads out of the hall to the next story; at the top of the first flight they divide into two, and lead into a circular room lighted by a large sky-light in the roof, and having a gallery which runs round it at the height of feet, in which are the doors of the bed-rooms. The sides of this room are of the same composition as is used in the hall at Lord *Rockingham's*, resembling yellow marble; on the sides are pillars and pilasters, mostly white, but some resembling verd antique. The floor is of the same composition. Out of this room you go into a large drawing-room

^d I do not recollect whether the famous picture of *Sigismunda*, sold in Sir *Luke Schaub's* sale for upwards of 400 *l.* is at this house. It, however, belongs to the duke, and is not less remarkable for its original merit, than for *Hogarth's* attempt to rival it.

hung

hung with pictures, prints and drawings, on the right is a small library; on the left a very elegant drawing-room. The dutchess made some gardens with covered arbors, in the *German* taste. There are some pieces of water near the house, on one of which is a large vessel for sailing. We were told that the park is thirteen miles round.

At *Paletborp*, adjoining to the park, is a good inn, and three miles farther is the little town of *Ollerton*, with a good inn in it.

From *Ollerton* it is two miles to *Rufford*, a large old seat of Sir *George Saville*, the approach to which is thro' avenues of large limes, beeches, &c. Here was an abbey of the *Cistercian* order, founded by *Gilbert*, Earl of *Lincoln*, in 1148. On the dissolution the house and site, with about 1000 acres of land, three water-mills, and the fishery, were granted to *George*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*. The clear value was then 246*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* *Dugdale's* valuation is 176*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* *Speed's*, 254*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Sir *George Saville* married *Mary*, daughter of *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, grandson of that earl to whom it was granted. King *James* and *Charles* the First used to come
hither

hither in order to hunt in the forest of *Shirewood*°.

From a large hall you go into a handsome dining-room, and on the same floor is a drawing-room, a billiard-room, and a bed-room. In the billiard-room is a picture of *Buckhorse*, the poor wretch who some years ago was so well known for his readiness to engage in a boxing-match, in which he would often come off conqueror in the end, by suffering his antagonist to beat him till he had exhausted his strength, after which he would beat him in his turn.

Up stairs is a gallery, 38 yards long and 12 broad, in which are many valuable portraits.

Lord and Lady *Coventry*.

A portrait of a young man, with the following inscription round the frame;
 “ Le seigneur H. D. pardit son vie naturell
 “ en service du Prince a Seintquenten avec-
 “ que honeur & l’amour du soldaux & du
 “ monde.” There are smaller letters by the side of the head, of which I could only discover so much as that he was 20 and an half years old.

° *Thoroton's Nott.* p. 433.

Sir *George Saville*, grandfather of the present.

Earl of *Halifax* with his two wives, and first wife's father.

The earl's father, in a buff coat and iron breast plate, with long lank hair, his wife and four daughters.

Gilbert Earl of *Shrewsbury*, a whole length, his face fresh-colored, small black whiskers; he has on a black cloak over a grey habit, short trunk hose, a blue ribband hanging round his neck down on his breast, a George pendant thereon, a short silver-hilted sword.

Duchess of *Northumberland*.

George, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, a whole length, his beard rather long and inclined to grey, a black cloak laced with gold, and faced with a broad white border, black cloaths, short trunk hose, puckered ruffles, a ruff round his neck, a short gold-hilted sword, the garter on his left leg, a glove in his right hand.

Sir *Henry Sidney* (a three-quarter piece) with black whiskers and beard, a stern look.

Duke of *Northumberland*.

Over this is *Robert* Earl of *Essex*.

Over the door King *Edward* the Sixth.

In

In a small room is a settee and some chairs worked by an aunt of Sir George from prints of the *Harlots Progress*, some of them well copied.

In the attic story are a very great number of bed-rooms. In one of them is a good portrait of a youth reading; in another a head of *Jedediah Buxton*.

In another is a picture of *Anna Bullen* on wood; but she does not appear so handsome here as *Holbein* has made her in one which is preserved at *Losely*, in *Surrey*.

From *Ollerton* the ride is over the forest to *Nottingham*; but beyond *Rufford*, Sir *George Saville* has made many large plantations of trees. Further on, a considerable tract has been inclosed, and is now under the plough, but the soil is a very poor sand, bearing however tolerable barley.

Four miles before coming to *Nottingham* is the little village of *Red-hill*.

Nottingham is a fair, well-built, populous town. Here was formerly a strong castle, in which the *Danes*, in the time of the *Heptarchy*, held out a siege against *Buthred* King of *Mercia*, *Alfred* and *Ethelred* his brother, kings of the *West Saxons*.

Soon after the Conquest *William* either repaired this fortress, or built a new one
on

on the same spot, in the second year of his reign, probably to secure a retreat on his expedition against *Edwyn* Earl of *Chester*, and *Morcar* Earl of *Northumberland*, who had revolted. He committed the custody of it to *William Peverell*, his natural son, who has by some been considered as the founder. It stands on a steep rock, at the foot of which runs the river *Leen*.

It has been mentioned before, that *Peverell* had a grant of the *Peke* in *Derbyshire*, which is now included in the honor of *Peverell*; courts for that honor are held at *Bessford*, two miles from *Nottingham*, in which causes as far as the value of 50*l.* are tried twice in the year before the deputy of Lord *Middleton*, who is high steward, and in whose name writs are issued. At *Bessford* is the gaol; the keeper has a bowling-green, which is frequented by the gentlemen of *Nottingham*, and his prisoners are permitted to wait on them, so that their confinement is not very rigorous. They are here intitled to their groats, as in the courts of *Westminster-hall*.

Edward 4. greatly enlarged the castle, but did not live to complete the buildings he begun, which were finished by *Richard* 3.

A a

It

It went to decay in the times of *Henry 7.* and 8.

Deering, in his history of *Nottingham*, seems to explode very justly the story of the place called *Mortimer's Hole* having been made as a hiding place for him, and from his description of it shews that it was meant as a private passage to the castle, to relieve it with men or provisions in a siege. It is one continued stair-case or descent, from the castle to the foot of the hill, without any room or even a place to sit down on, but with holes cut to let in light or shoot arrows from, which now furnish views of the town and country. It was formerly guarded by seven gates in it, placed at different distances^f. It was by this passage that *Edward 3.* got into the castle and surprized *Mortimer* and the queen, and from his being carried away thro' it, it has its name.

It was granted by *James 1.* to *Francis* Earl of *Rutland*, who pulled down many of the buildings; but it was still of so much strength, that *Charles 1.* in 1642 pitched on it as the place for beginning his operations of war. He set up his standard first on the walls of the castle,

^f *Deering's Nottingham*, p. 171, 173.

but in two or three days removed it to a close on the north side of the castle without the wall, on a round spot, after which it was for many years called *Standard Close*; and since, from the name of one who rented it, *Nevils Close*. Where the standard was fixed, there stood a post for a considerable time. It is a common error, that it was erected on a place called *Derry Mount*, a little farther north than the close just mentioned; this is an artificial hill raised on purpose for a windmill, which formerly was there^s. The castle was afterwards sequestered by the parliament, and the trees in the park cut down.

This castle was so strong that it was never taken by storm. After the civil war, *Cromwell* ordered it to be demolished. On the restoration, the Duke of *Buckingham*, whose mother was daughter and heir of this *Francis* Earl of *Rutland*, had it restored to him, and sold it to *William Cavendish* Duke of *Newcastle*. In 1674 he began the present building, but died in 1676, when the work was not far advanced. However he had the building of it so much at heart, that he left the revenue of a considerable estate to be applied to

^s *Deering's Nottingham*, p. 177.

that purpose, and it was finished by *Henry* his son. The expence was about 14,000*l*. His statue on horseback in white marble, is in the centre of the front which looks towards the town; it is carved out of a single block of stone brought from *Donnington* in *Leicestershire*, and was the work of one *Wilson*, who married Lady *Putsey*, a lady possessed of a considerable jointure; she got him knighted, and during her life he was spoiled for an artist, but not having made provision against her death, when she died he was forced to return to his former occupation^h.

This *Henry* had one son, who dying without issue, the estate came to *John Holmes* fourth Earl of *Clare*, who married one of his daughters, and was created by King *William* Duke of *Newcastle*; he having no issue male, settled it on his nephew *Thomas* Lord *Pelham* (son of his youngest sister). This gentleman took a most zealous and active part in favor of the present royal family, by whom he was held in the highest esteem. He was created Duke of *Newcastle upon Tyne* by *George* I. and of *Newcastle under Line*, with remainder to his nephew *Henry* Earl of *Lincoln*, by his

^h *Deering*, p. 186, 187.

present majesty, who was so sensible of his services that when he was dismissed from his places he was offered a large pension, but with a truly noble spirit he refused it; tho' instead of amassing wealth by means of his great employments, he had spent a princely fortune in supporting the interest of the crown, and by living in so splendid a manner as to do honor to the places he held. He also died without issue, and settled this estate on his nephew *Henry Earl of Lincoln*, now Duke of *Newcastle*, the present owner.

In the park, west of the castle, and facing the river *Leen*, are some remains of an ancient building (if it may be so called) cut and framed in the rock. Dr. *Stukeley* gives it, as he does most things, to the *Britons*. Many other ancient excavations have been found in other parts of the rocks.

The frames for knitting stockings were invented by one *William Lea*, of this county, about the beginning of the last century; but he not meeting with the encouragement he expected (a case too common with the first inventors of the most useful arts) went with several of his workmen to *France* on the invitation of *Henry 4.* The death of

that king, and the troubles which ensued, prevented attention being given to the work; *Lea* died there, and most of his men returned to *England*. Other attempts were made to steal the trade, without better success¹; and it has flourished here ever since, and is now carried on to a very great extent.

At this town the Duke of *Devonshire*, who had a few days before declared at *Derby* for a free parliament, the Earl of *Stamford*, Lord *Howe*, Lord *Delamere* (afterwards Earl of *Warrington*) and many other gentlemen, had a meeting on the landing of the Prince of *Orange*, and here took their final resolution of joining him.

About two miles off is *Clifton*, the seat of a very ancient family of the same name, which has resided here many hundred years. The approach is through a long avenue, one side of which is planted on a steep bank, at the foot of which runs the *Trent*. The whole slope is covered with fir and elm, which were planted there about the year 1740, being then large ones, as the gardener who assisted in planting, told us. The present Sir *Gervase* had begun to modernise his house, but broke off on the

¹ *Deering's Nottingham*, p. 303.

sudden death of his lady, which happened about three years ago. The gardens were on the side of a hill rising above the house, and consisted of many slopes, one above another, ascended by flights of stone steps, and had many yew hedges; at the top was a large bowling-green, beyond that is a walk thro' a wood, leading to a summer-house, which looks over the river *Trent* in the valley below, and commands the distant country.

One of the alterations in the house will be a very pleasing one; the room designed for Lady *Clifton's* dressing-room is to the south, opening on the right and left of a bow-window into a green-house. This is making a green-house of some use; it is very common to see it placed at such a distance from the house as to be seldom visited, especially at that time of the year when it would be most pleasant, from the want of verdure and warmth elsewhere. When the trees have lost their leaves, the ground is covered with snow, and nature seems retired within itself, can any thing be more agreeable than to step from a parlor at once into the midst of a verdant grove, and the gentle warmth of summer? This is, in some degree, to realize a *Persian*

tale; yet few have availed themselves of the idea.

There are some monuments in the church for the family.

From *Nottingham* it is near three miles in the *Derby* road to *Wollaton-hall*, the seat of Lord *Middleton*, which stands on a knoll, and makes a magnificent appearance at considerable distances. It is square, with a square tower at each corner, adorned with pinnacles. The body of the house is a lofty single room, rising high above the rest, and having a round tower or pavilion at each corner, rising above the whole, but rounded off at the bottoms. The views thro' several vista's in the woods below are fine. So far may be seen, but strangers are not permitted to see the inside, even when the family is absent; a piece of pride or gloomy inhospitality, which for the credit of our country is rare. This house was built by Sir *Francis Willoughby* in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Go by *Bradmore* and *Bunny* to *Loughborough*, and so to *Leicester*.

At *Bradmore* the spire of the church remains, but the body has been down some years, and the inhabitants go to the neighbouring church of *Bunny*, or *Boney*, where

Sir

Sir *Thomas Parkyns* has a seat, in the front of which is an old gateway in decay, built in a particular and heavy stile. This family have been liberal benefactors to the poor: by the church-yard gate is a school, built by a Sir *Thomas Parkyns* about the year 1700, and four rooms at the end for four widows. Lady *Ann Parkyns* endowed it with 16*l.* a year, to which Sir *Thomas* added 5*l.* a year. In the church is a monument for that lady, mentioning her virtues and charities, and her having procured Queen *Anne's* bounty for the vicarage. There is also a monument for Sir *Thomas*, her son, who is represented standing in a posture for wrestling, and in another part he appears thrown by *Time*, with the following lines written by Dr. *Freind*:

Quem modo stravisti longo in certamine, tempus,
 Hic recubat Britonum clarus in orbe pugil.
 Jam primum stratus; præter te vicerat omnes;
 De te etiam victor, quando resurget, erit.

The inscription underneath takes notice of his wife's fortune, and the estates he purchased; that he rebuilt his farm-houses, was skilled in architecture and medicine, and that he wrote a book on wrestling, called *The Cornish Hug Wrestler*.

This

This gentleman was remarkable for his skill in that exercise; he trained many of his servants and neighbours to it, and when those manly (tho' now thought unpolished) diversions were in fashion, he exhibited his pupils in public with no small *eclat*. By his will he has left a guinea to be wrestled for here every *Midsummer-day*, and money to the ringers, of whom he also made one. He displayed his learning in several curious inscriptions; over a seat by the road side, *Hic sedeat Viator si tu defessus es ambulando*. The honor of a visit from a judge on the circuit, was commemorated at the horse-block by, *Hinc Justiciarius Dormer equum ascendere solebat*.

In the church is a monument, with the date of 1603, for *Richard Parkyns*, Esq., his wife, four sons, and four daughters.

About a mile before *Loughborough* is *Cotes*, an old house, once the seat of a gentleman who was ruined by his loyalty in the civil war, and the last of whose family died some years ago in a work-house. Alderman *Pack* of *London*, an *Oliverian*, bought it, and it now belongs to his descendant, whose house is a few miles off. On the restoration the alderman was in some danger, but *Charles* borrowed 10,000*l.* of him, and intimated that if he valued his safety

safety he would not ask for repayment. He took the hint; the king kept the money, and he his life.

From *Leicester* to *Market Harborough* is little that is to be noticed. Sir *George Robinson's* seat is at a small distance on the right. *Harborough* stands in the extremity of the county. The church here is supposed to have been built by *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, about the year 1370, by injunction of the pope, as part of his penance for maintaining a criminal conversation with *Catherine Swinford*, afterwards his third wife. From the ground to the cross stone which finishes the steeple, is 154 feet^k.

In this neighbourhood is the celebrated water of *Nevil Holt*.

On leaving this town you enter *Northamptonshire*, and pass the seats of Mr. *Hanbury* at *Kelmarsh*, Mr. *Scawen* at *Maidwell*, Sir *Justinian Isham* at *Lamport*, Mr. *Rainsforth* at *Brixworth*^l, the Earl of *Strafford* at *Boughton*, and Mr. *Freemore's* near *Northampton*.

Northampton stands on a gentle ascent, at the foot of which runs the river *Nene*,

^k *Gent. Mag.* 1765, p. 283.

^l At *Pisford* is an ancient entrenchment called *Barrow-Dyke*; and near the town a tumulus, called *Longman's-hill*. *Morton*, p. 548.

which

which is navigable. It has been supposed that the *Roman* station of *Eltanori*, was here or hereabouts. Their coins have been taken up near *Queen's-cross*. In *Salcey* forest an ancient paved road has been found; and *Lathbury*, a mile short of *Newport Pagnel*, is conjectured to have been *Lec-tocetum*, another of their stations^m.

Northampton has been the scene of many notable actions, in those times in which the power of the barons was little inferior to that of the kings. Parliaments were frequently held here till the time of *R. 2.* early in whose reign they were discontinued. This place was a favorite seat of the clergy, who had many religious houses in it, and in the reign of *H. 3.* an attempt was made to remove the university from *Oxford* hither; but the scholars taking a very active part with the barons against the king, he sent them back to *Oxford*. A like attempt was made at a transplantation from *Cambridge*, but the design was soon given upⁿ. That king granted the farm to the inhabitants of the town in the 11th year of his reign, reserving a rent of 120*l.* a year. *Edward 3.* granted 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* part of

^m *Morton's Nat. Hist. of Northamptonshire*, p. 503, 504.

ⁿ *Bridges's History of Northamptonshire*, p. 425.

this,

this, to his free chapel of *Windsor*, to be paid by the bailiffs of the town. *Henry 8.* soon after his accession, released 22*l.* a year further part of it°. The castle was built by *Simon St. Liz*, Earl of *Northampton*, in 1084^p, the river running at the foot of it on the west side; most of what remained of it was pulled down, with the walls and gates of the town, soon after the restoration; a small part of the outer walls still serves as a fence to the area of the castle, now a field. In the meadows near the monastery of *Delapré*, was fought one of the bloody battles between *Henry 6.* and the Earl of *Warwick*, in which the king was defeated with great slaughter. It was garrisoned by the parliament against *Cha. 1.* Tradition says, that the wide ditch on the northern side of the town, which was scoured out and widened by them, was originally made for a defence against the *Danes*, who, however, fixed themselves here, and made many incursions into the neighbourhood. *Hunsborough*, a military work a mile south of the town, was raised by them. The figure is rather oval than circular, with a single ditch, and double

° *Harleian MS.* 5013, fo. 192.

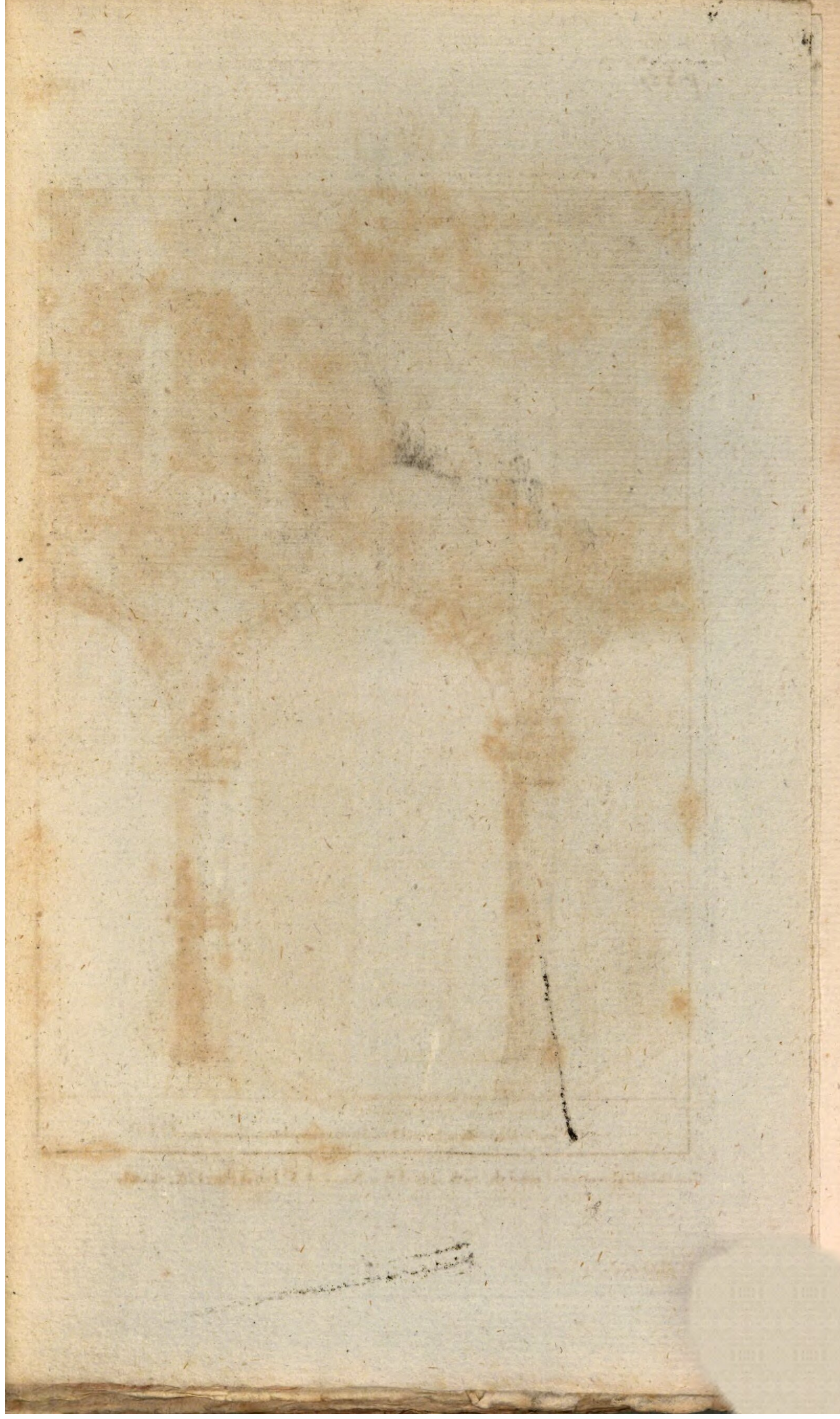
^p *Dugd. Bar.* v. 1. p. 58.

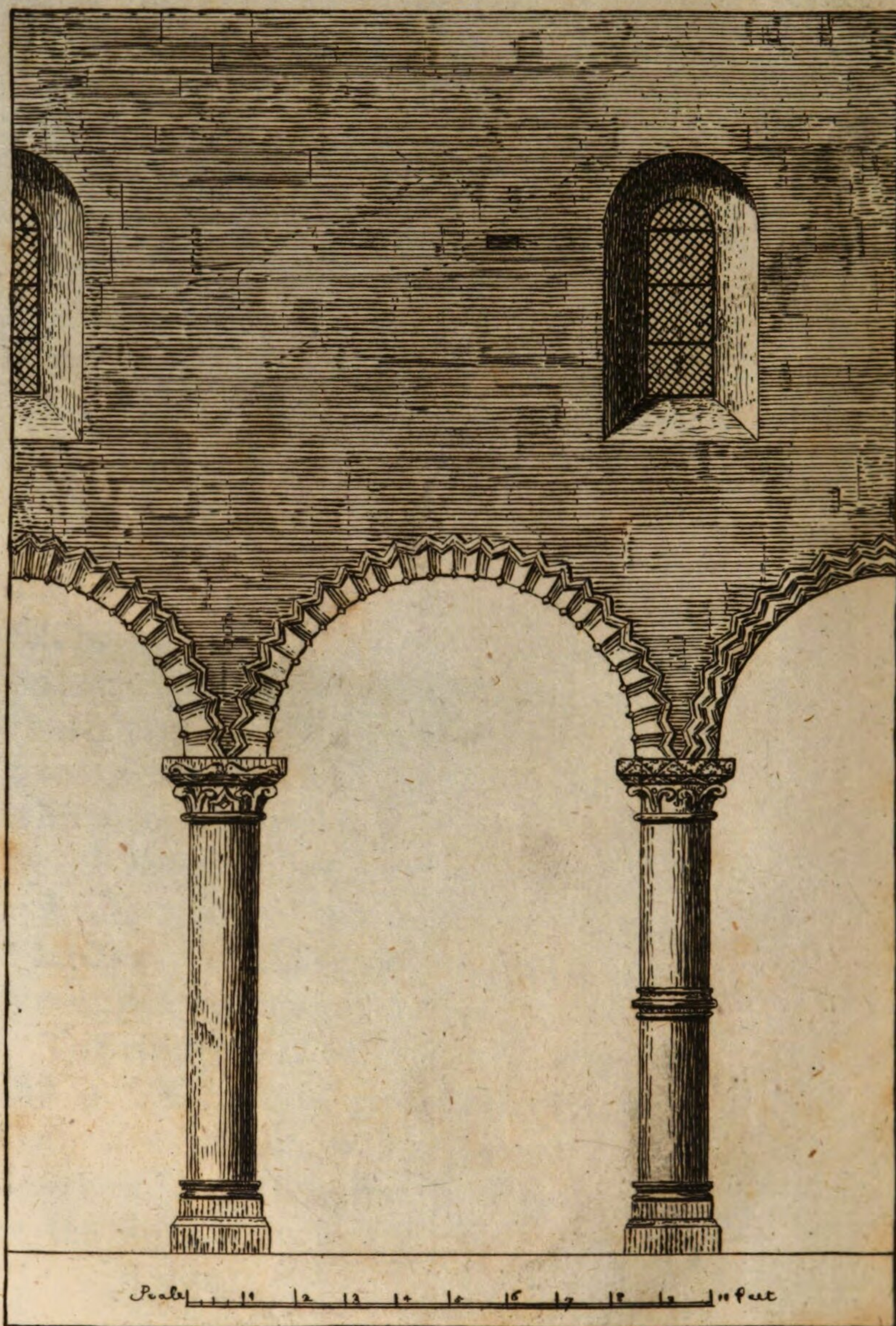
bank, inclosing about an acre of ground; the ditch 12 feet wide, the entrance on the south. It is on a high hill, commanding the country a great way; the form agrees with others incontestably *Danish*⁹.

In 1675 almost the whole town was destroyed by fire, but afterwards rebuilt in a handsome manner, for which purpose large collections were made, and the king gave 1000 ton of timber towards the church of *All Saints*; and to the town, seven years of its chimney money. This was much owing to the generosity of *James Compton* Earl of *Northampton*, who interested himself warmly in it, tho' the town had little reason to expect so much, having used his family very ill in the civil wars. The west front of the church of *All Saints* is adorned with a portico, having a flat roof, supported by 12 Ionic pillars, over which is a balustrade, and in the centre a statue of *Charles 2.* An inscription underneath commemorates his bounty.

The churches of *St. Peter*, *St. Sepulchre*, and *St. Giles*, are of great antiquity, especially the former, which indeed is very deserving of notice, but is so much out of the way, that unless apprized of it a

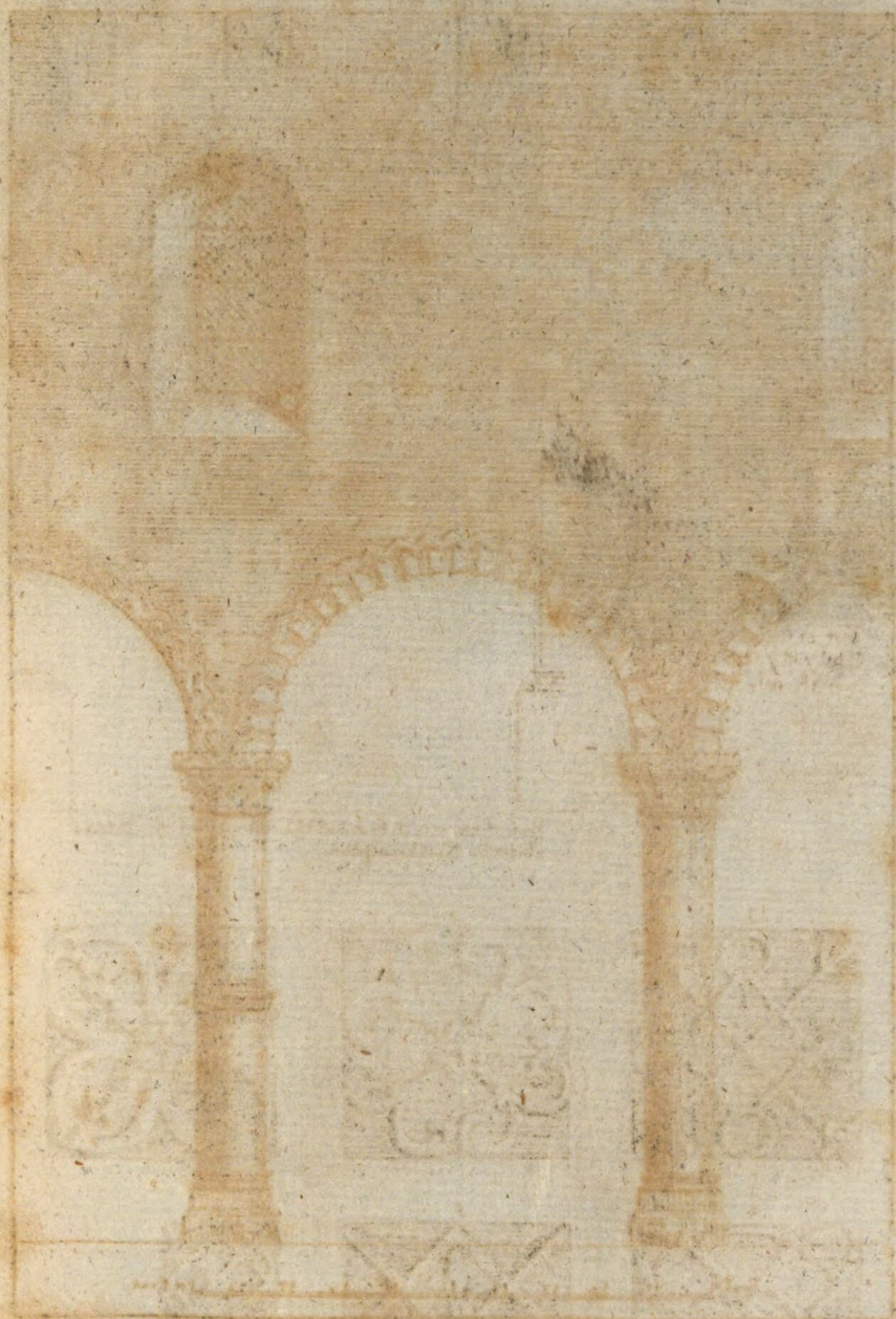
⁹ *Morton*, p. 536, 538.



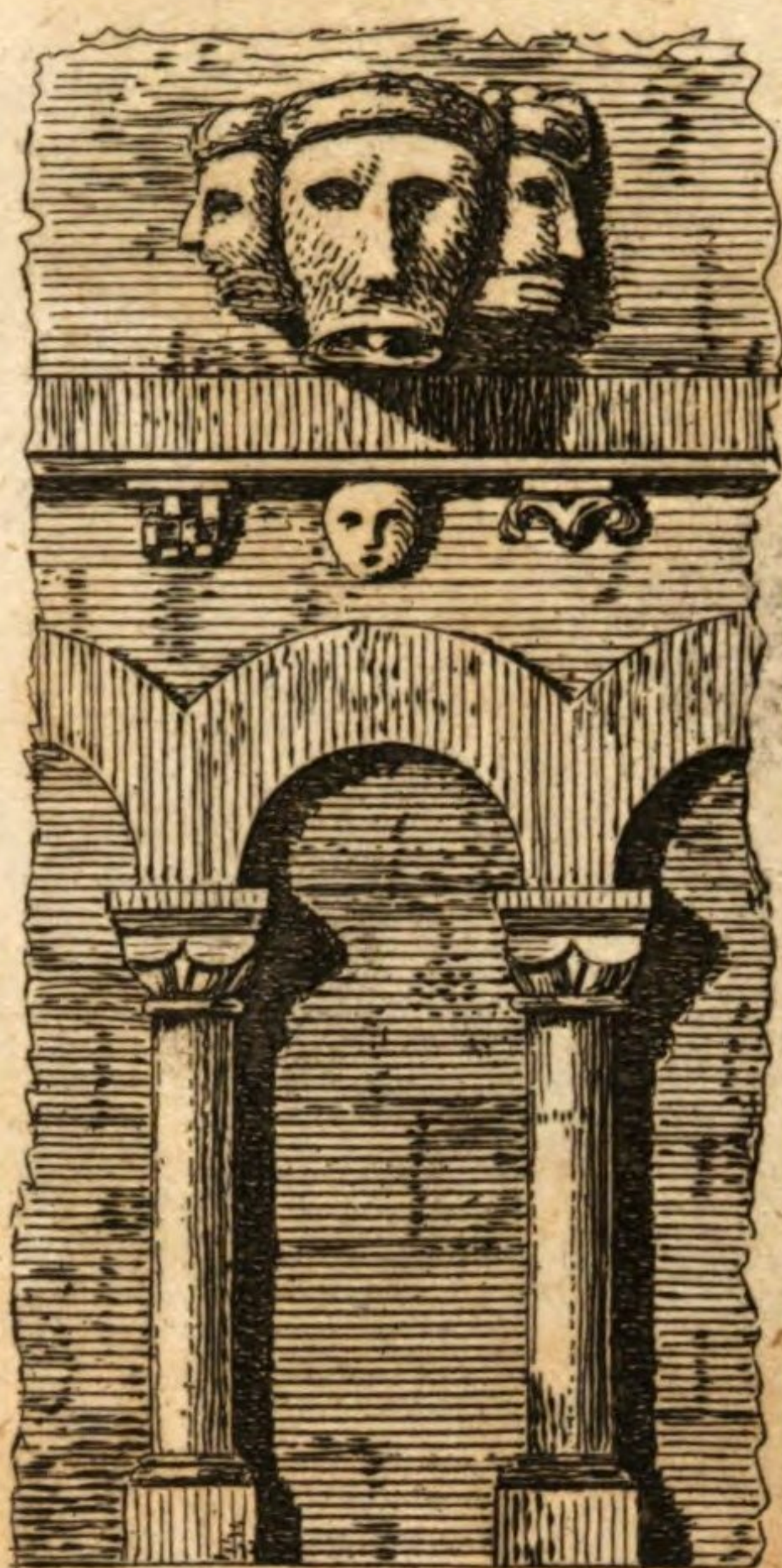


Geometrical elevation of part of the north side of the Nave of St. Peter's church Northampton.

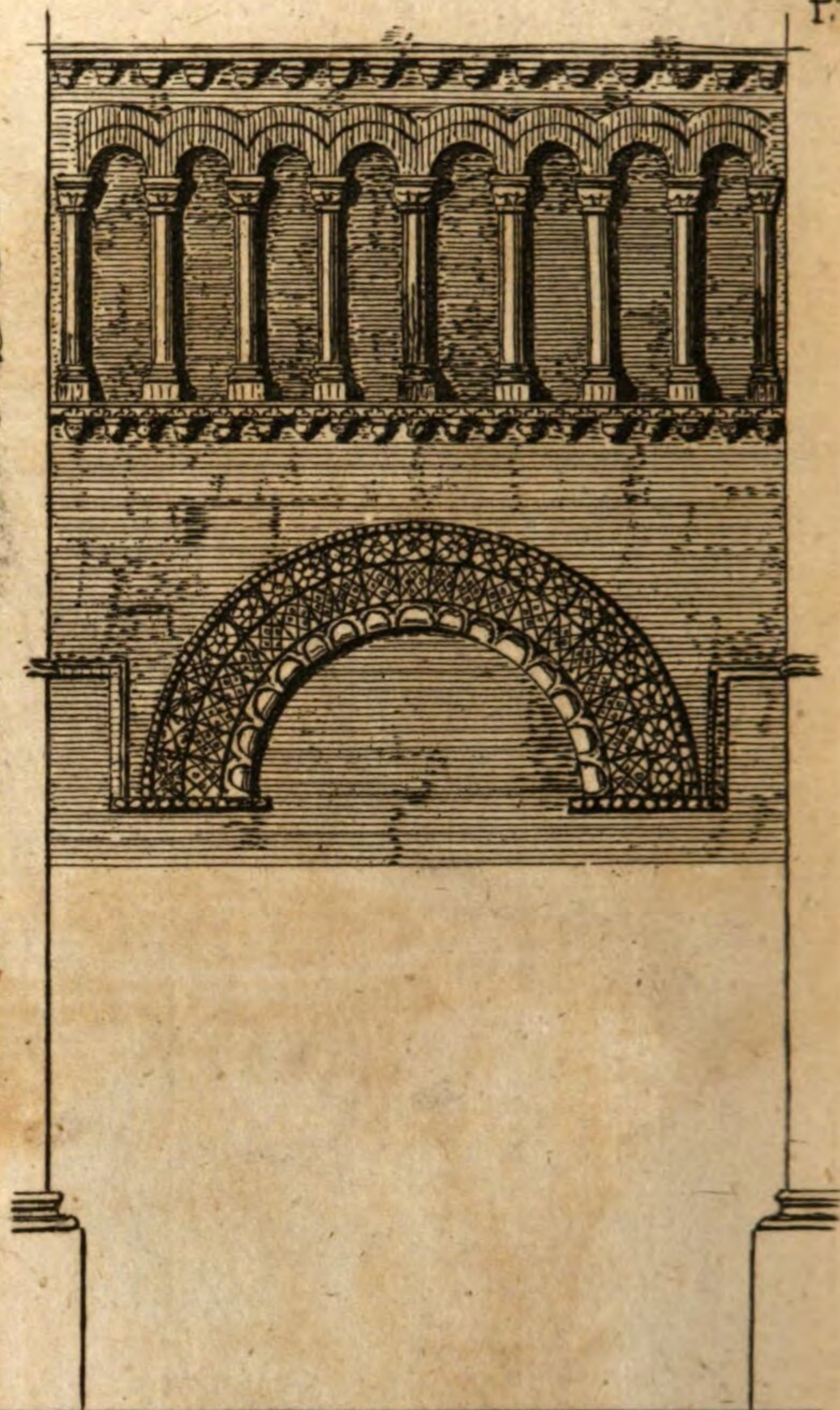
J. Carter, del. 1782.



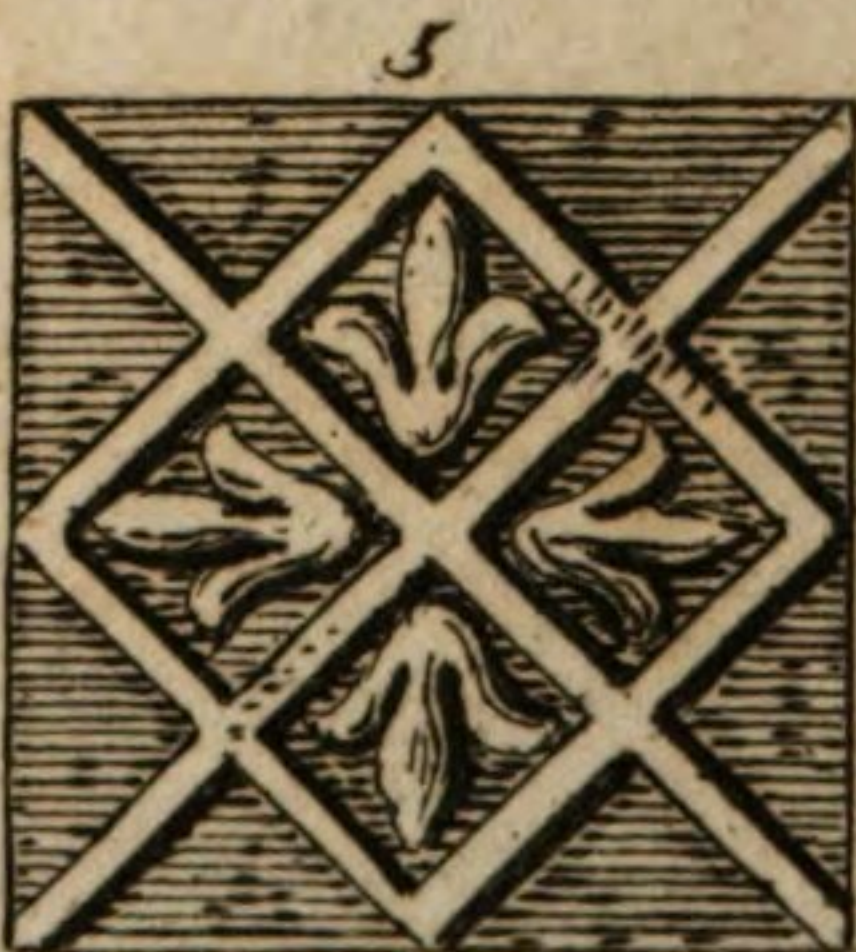
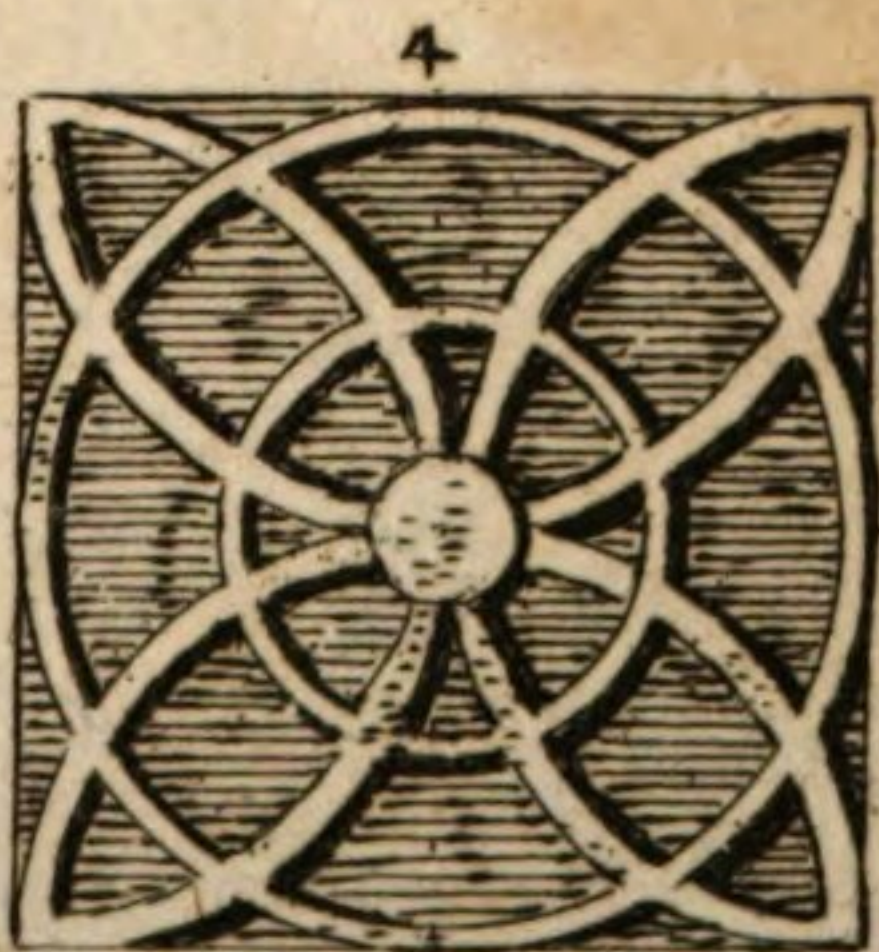
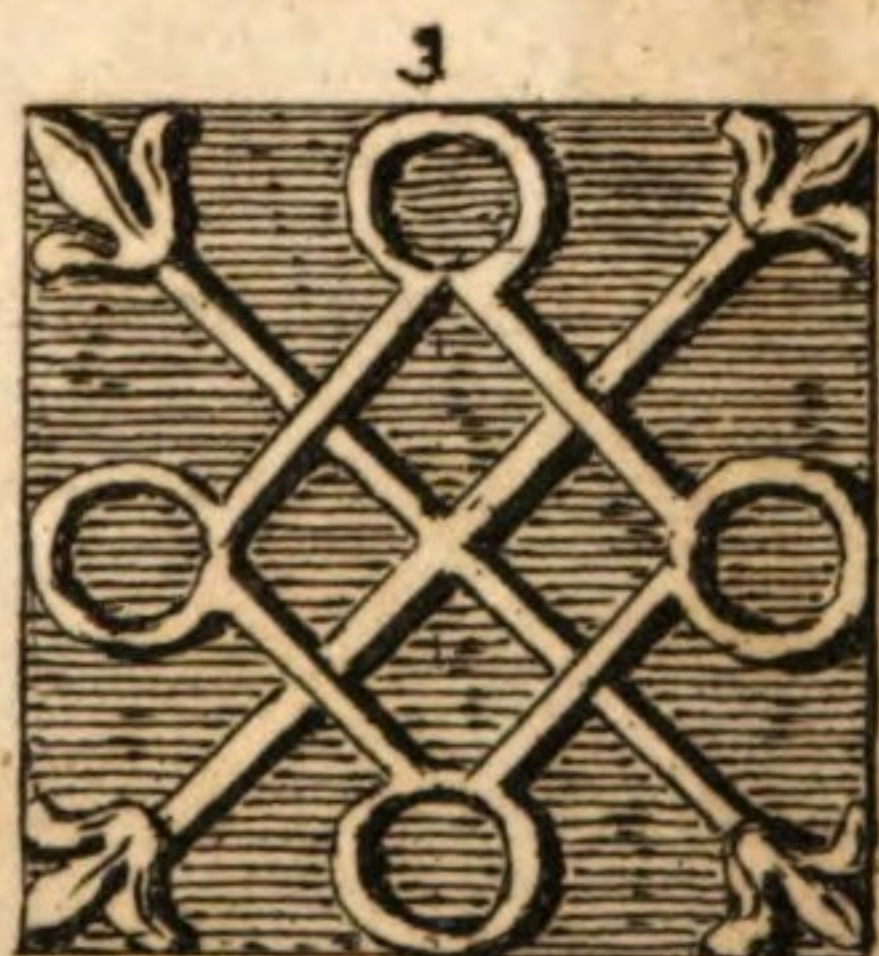
Architectural drawing of a classical building facade, showing two columns supporting an archway. The drawing is framed by a rectangular border.



Part of the outside of y
body of y church, above y
north aisle. -



Part of the west front of the tower of S^t Peters
church Northampton,



Ornaments in y large
arch of y tower above

traveller may be many times at *Northampton* without seeing it. It stands at the end of the west street, opposite the castle, and seems to be a perfect remain of the *Saxon* building. On going into the church-yard, the body is seen higher than the north aisle, a row of small circular arches appearing on the outside of it worked into the wall, the whole length from east to west. Plate VI. Fig. I. At the west end is a tower, at each corner of which three round pillars joined together in three stories, diminishing as they rise, form a buttress; over the door is a large circular arch, and over that other arches filled with tracery work in the stone, one above another, as represented in Fig. II. Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, are the ornaments in the upper circle; 5, those in the next; and 6, those in the third, and on the border from whence the arch springs. The inside consists of a nave and two side aisles, each side of the nave having eight circular arches adorned with zig-zag work. Some of the pillars which support the arches, and are represented Plate VII. are plain, the alternate ones are surrounded with a band about the middle of them. At the west end of the nave is a large circular arch, with several circles of

of ziz-zag over it. Plate VIII. Fig. 1. 2. represents the capitals of two of the columns in the nave, no two being alike. Fig. 3. 4. shew two uncommon columns, one circular, the other octagon, making part of the inside of the west doorway. Fig. 5. is a font in the church, which seems of considerable antiquity.

The church of the Holy Sepulchre is on the north side of the town, on the *Harborough* road, and was probably built by the knights templars after the model of that at *Jerusalem*. The body is circular, the roof supported by eight maffy pillars; it seems that this was the original building, and that the east and west ends have been added since.

St. *Giles's* church standing at the east end of the town, has a circular ziz-zag arch over the west door.

The cellar of the county hospital was originally a subterraneous chapel^r.

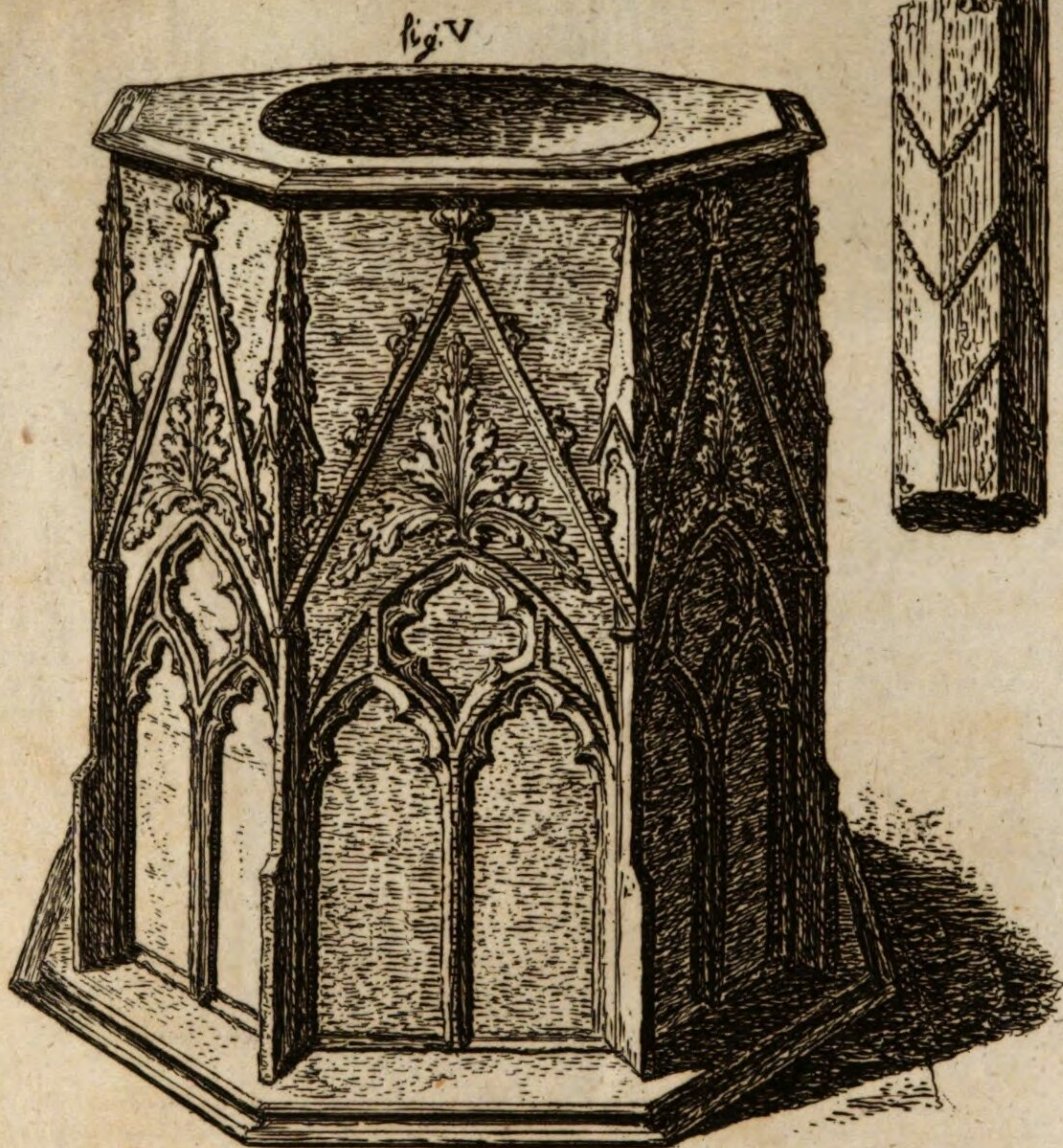
On the wall of a house at a wharf called *Thaves Wharf*, are four figures of men fighting, two and two, carved in the stone; one has a sword, another a knotted club.

A little on the east of the town a medicinal well was found in 1703, which was

^r *Gough's Topography*, v. 2. p. 40.



Scale 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 foot



Scale 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 foot

Antiquities in St. Peter's church Northampton.

J. Carter, d. 10. 1782.

very serviceable in the stone ; it rises at the foot of the hill, in a stratum of clay, with some vitriolic pyritæ inclosed in it, and is a little lighter than the *Astrop* water^s.

In the field on the east of the town, an excellent tobacco-pipe clay has been dug in large quantities ; whether it is now exhausted I do not know. It did not lie in one continued stratum, but in separate parcels^t.

A large manufacture of shoes, and another of stockings, have been long carried on here. The inhabitants are numerous, and, unhappily, every freeman, resident or not, and every resident, free or not, has a vote in the election of members of parliament for the town ; their numbers and their infamous venality in 1768, will be long remembered, and severely felt by some noble families in the neighbourhood.

A few years ago the town was entirely new paved, in a very handsome manner, at an expence of ten thousand pounds.

Mr. *Bouverie* has a handsome house and park in the meadows on the south of the town, and has made considerable plantations, reaching up to the *Queen's Cross*.

^s *Morton*, p. 279, 284.

^t *Ibid.* p. 70.

Six miles off is *Castle Ashby*, the seat of the ancient family of the *Comptons* Earls of *Northampton*. It is a large structure, surrounding a handsome square court, with a beautiful screen the work of *Inigo Jones*, bounding one side. Mr. *Pennant* discovered in a garret, thrown by as lumber, the original portraits of the great *John Talbot* Earl of *Shrewsbury* (so distinguished in the wars in *France* in the time of *Hen. 6.*) and of *Margaret* his wife^a.

About five miles to the west of the town is *Althorp*, an old seat of the *Spencers* (now earls) built in the shape of an half H. It stands low, and in the approach you go through, and across, those straight avenues of trees, which were once deemed the lines of beauty. The rooms are not large, except the library and gallery, the latter of which is 138 feet by 20. In this is a collection of portraits, hardly perhaps exceeded by any in the kingdom, not only in point of number, but of beauty. The famous beauties of *Hampton Court* are far short of those which the pencils of *Cornelius Johnson*, *Vandyke*, *Lely*, *Kneller*, &c. have placed here. A small piece of *Hen. 8.* by *Holbein* (in this gallery), a small round

^a Journey from *Chester*, p. 310, 311.

portrait of that master by himself (in the picture closet) and a boy blowing a lighted brand, are reckoned of very great value. Here is a head of Sir *Kenelm Digby*, by *Corn. Johnson*. A few years ago part of the roof fell in, and did much damage to the house. In one of the rooms is a table for play, which seems to be the original of the E. O. tables.

Not far off is *Holdenby-house* (a sight of which is caught from the *Welford* road) built in the reign of *Elizabeth* by Sir *Christopher Hatton*, descended from an heiress of the ancient family of *Holdenby*. It was a work worthy of that great man. It was for a time the prison of *Charles I.* and is now in ruins.

In the road from *Northampton* to *London*, on the hill about a mile from the town stands one of the crosses built by *Edward I.* in memory of his queen, and now in good preservation. She died at *Herdby*, near *Lincoln*, on a journey which she was making with him to *Scotland*; and in every place where her body was rested in its conveyance for interment, he erected a cross. It was repaired in 1713, and again in 1760. It is divided into three stories; the two first are octagonal, the first 14, the second 12

feet high. In every other side of the second, within a nich, is a female figure, crowned, about six feet high, with canopies over their heads, supported by two Gothic pillars, which are surmounted with pinnacles. The upper story is eight feet high, and has only four sides, on each of which is a dial. On the top is a cross. On the western side of the lower story are the arms of *Great Britain*, with *Queen Ann's* motto, *Semper eadem*.

A little beyond this the road divides; the direct one goes by *Stony Stratford*, the left by *Newport-Pagnell*. Taking the latter, pass by *Horton*, a seat of the late Earl of *Halifax*, since his death bought by Sir *Robert Gunning*. In the church is a fine monument of *William Lord Parr*, uncle to *Catherine* the last Queen of *Henry 8.* and of his lady, a *Salisbury*, by whom he got this estate. One of their daughters married a *Lane*, and carried it into that family, from which it passed to the *Montague's*.

After passing thro' the village of *Stoke-Goldington*, on the right is an excellent house called *Goatburst*, belonging to Mr. *Wright*, whose ancestor (a son of Sir *Nathan*, lord keeper in the end of the reign of

of King *William* and beginning of Queen *Anne*) purchased it in 1704 of the heirs of the *Digbys*. Sir *Everard Digby* became owner of it by marriage with the heiress of *Mulsho*; his share in the *Gunpowder-plot*, and ignominious end, are well known; but he had settled this estate so that it descended to his son Sir *Kenelm*, so justly celebrated for his learning and other qualifications. There are several portraits of the *Digbys* and others, and two brass busts of *Venetia*, the wife of Sir *Kenelm*. The father of the present owner removed a village which surrounded it to a little distance. The church was neatly rebuilt under the will of the Mr. *Wright*, who purchased the estate*. There is a monument in it for the lord keeper, who was buried at his seat at *Caldecot*, near *Atherstone*, where a monument remains, but his body was afterwards removed hither.

On the other side the river *Ouse*, which waters the valley, is *Tyringham*, the old seat of a very old family of that name, which passed by a daughter, towards the latter end of the last century, to Mr. *Backwell*, whose descendant now enjoys it. One of the family, who was rector of the place, and a pre-

* *Pennant's Journey from Chester*, p. 338.

bendary of *Worcester*, suffered severely for his attachment to *Charles I.*, and probably lost his life. He and his two nephews were seized by a party of dragoons from *Aylesbury*, and carried to that place, but in their way were cut and wounded by the soldiers with the most wanton barbarity. Mr. *Tyringham*'s arm was obliged to be taken off, and it is supposed that he died in consequence of it^y. At the entrance of *Newport* a causeway has been thrown up, and a bridge built, in a place which used to be impassable in floods, except by a bridge belonging to a private person, who extorted what he pleased from the distressed traveller. He generally insisted on a crown for a coach or waggon before he would turn the key, and there was no refusal, for the road by *Stony-Stratford* was not then made. At last the commissioners of the turnpike road roused themselves, and determined to buy it for the use of the public, or to build another. The proprietor sold it with great reluctance. A horse path is now always open, and a carriage-way when there is a flood.

Newport-Pagnell is so called from its ancient owners the *Paganells* or *Paynells*, who became possessed of it in the reign of

^y *Magna Brit.* v. 6. p. 317.

Will. 2^z, and had a castle here^a, which was demolished by order of the Parliament in 1646. *Ralph Paganell* founded the priory of *Tikford* as a cell to the abby of *Marmon-tier*, in *France*, for monks of the *Cluniac* order. It paid a pension of 40s. to the abbey of *Conches*, in *Normandy*, the reversion of which, after the death of *Humphry* Duke of *Gloucester*, was settled by *Hen.* 6. on his college of *Eton*^b. The priory was one of those granted by the Pope, 20 *Hen.* 8. to Cardinal *Wolsey* towards the endowment of his colleges at *Oxford* and *Ipswich*^c. It lies on the left of the town, and a handsome white house has been built on the site. The present possessor lately buried his wife in the garden, as being consecrated ground.

The town stands on a point of land, one side of which is washed by a stream called the *Loufell*, or *Lovett*, running out of *Bedfordshire* by *Fenny-Stratford*, and here meeting the *Ouse*, which runs on the other side in its way to *Bedford*, *Huntingdon*, and *Lynn Regis*, where it falls into the sea.

Here, and in the neighbourhood, great quantities of thread lace are made, and a rich cheese sold on the spot at 18d. a pound, and

^a *Dugd. Bar.* v. 1. p. 431.

^a *Leland*, v. 1. p. 21.

^b *Dugd. Mon.* v. 3. p. 200.

^c *Ibid.* v. 1. p. 685, 1037.

another sort, something like *Cottenham*, at 6d.

The church was an impropriation to the priory. In the north aisle of it, in 1619, was found the body of a man, whole and perfect, laid down, or rather leaning down, north and south; all the hollow parts of the body, and of every bone, as well ribs as others, were filled up with solid lead. The skull with the lead in it weighed 30 lb. 6 oz. Some of the larger bones were sold to a plumber^d, but the skull is now in the library of *St. John's College, Cambridge*^e. By what means this could be accomplished, or for what purpose it was done, is not to be discovered; but similar things have been found in the chancel of *Badwell Ash*, near *Wallsam in the Willows*, in *Suffolk*^f, and at *Axminster*, in *Devon*^g.

An hospital, founded by the *Somerises*, about 1280, for three poor men, and three poor women, was refounded by *Queen Anne of Denmark* (queen of *Ja.* 2.) and adds something to the stipend of the vicar who is master^h.

Near the church-yard is another almshouse, founded a few years ago by Mr.

^d *Nicholls's Bibl. Topogr.* N° 2. p. 156. ^e *Gough's Topogr.* v. 1. p. 316. ^f *Arch.* v. 4. p. 69. ^g *Gent. Mag.* 1748. p. 214. ^h *Pennant's Journey from Chester*, p. 343.

Riviss, a linen - draper at *Charing-Cross*, for ten poor widows, and endowed by him in his life-time with 15*l.* a year, for each of them.

Leaving *Newport*, there are some beautiful meadows on the right. The country grows light and sandy as we draw near *Woburn*; this used to make the road very heavy, but it has been something mended. To avoid them in some degree, it is now carried over, or rather through, a hill, the top of which has been cut away to make a passage. From this hill, which is now planted with small firs, is a fine view of *Woburn-Abbey*, the park, and plantations, made by the late Duke of *Bedford*. About a mile from hence fullers earth is dug. In the town is a free school, founded by *Francis* first Earl of *Bedford*, and a charity school for 30 boys and 15 girls, supported by the benevolence of this family.

The late duke almost entirely re-built the seat on the spot where the old one stood, and which was the site of the abbey, tho' it might have been placed to much greater advantage on the higher ground. Some of the rooms have been finished since his death. The house is a large quadrangle, inclosing a spacious court, and is built of white stone;
the

the principal apartments are towards the town, looking over some pieces of water.

On pulling down part of the abbey in 1744, a corpse was found with the flesh so firm as to bear cutting with a knife, though it must have been buried at least 200 years. Some time after, on pulling down part of one of the walls of the abbey church, a stone coffin was found, which consisted of several loose stones set in the ground, and a very large oblong Purbeck stone was dug up, which had been ornamented with brass; under it were some bones. In sinking a cellar six more stone coffins were found, one of which was very large, being in the inside six feet eight inches long; they all had a place shaped for a head, and all, or most of them, had two or three holes at the bottom, their covers made of several stones. Near them two pots or urns were found, which probably contained the bowels of two of those who were buried there. On a skull belonging to some bones which lay in a stiff blue clay, there was some black cloth, which might be the cowl of one of the monks. Pieces of shoes were also taken up. A large piece of a body had the flesh remaining, which looked white both on the outside and inside, as if lime had penetrated

its substance, and it was tough when cut with a knife. Another stone coffin was afterwards dug up, on which was the following inscription;

ΕΥΒΗ: ΟΧΙΘΗΘΙΧΡΗΒΙΙΥ ΜΙΔΜ

Entering the court, the stables on the left are made out of the cloisters, the pillars and vaulted roof of which are still seen, the pillars forming the stalls for the horses. This part, with three rooms in the basement story on the north side the house, are all the remains of the ancient building. The apartments are numerous and elegant, many of the cielings in compartments, richly gilt; but the room called the music room, finished since the duke's death, far surpasses the rest. The wainscot and cieling are adorned with festoons and other devices, gilt, from a design of Sir *William Chambers*, in the lightest and most elegant taste. The pictures are many, and many of them extremely fine. A vision of our Saviour to *Ignatius Loyala*, in one of the small rooms; the head of *Rembrandt* by himself; *Joseph* interpreting the baker's dream, by the same; the inside of a church, where the effect of the light is most re-

ⁱ *Gent. Mag.* 1749. p. 153.

markable;

markable; a landscape of *Claude's* in the drawing-room, and another in the dressing-room, are such as must strike every one's attention. The picture gallery, 100 feet long by 16 wide, is filled with a great number of portraits, mostly of the family. One of the mother of the first countess, over a door at the farther end, is a most beautiful one.

This abbey was founded by *Hugh de Bolebec*, in 1145, for monks of the *Cistercian* order. The last abbot refusing to surrender it to *Hen. 8.* was hanged on an oak, yet standing in the park, near the bridge, and from thence called the Abbot's Oak. In *1 Edw. 6.* the abbey was granted to Lord *Russell*, descended of a very ancient family in *Dorsetshire*, and advanced to that dignity by *Hen. 8.* by whom he had been much distinguished and honoured with great employments. The park is ten miles round, contains more than 3000 acres, and is full of noble woods of venerable oaks. From a hill at the north end is a most extensive prospect. There is a plantation of evergreens, of 200 acres, made by the late duke out of a rabbit warren, and at the end of it is the lower water.

To the activity and indefatigable zeal of
Francis

Francis and *William*, Earls of *Bedford*, in the last century, it is owing that the very extensive tract called the *Bedford Level*, lying on the borders of the several counties of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge*, *Lincoln*, *Northampton*, and *Huntingdon*, containing not less than 300,000 acres, then almost entirely useless, has been drained and brought into a state of bearing the most plentiful crops of corn. This was a noble undertaking, highly beneficial to the public, and only to be carried on by those of equal perseverance and wealth. The confusions of the civil war nearly ruined all that had been done before, but the spirited endeavours of *William* Earl of *Bedford*, restored and compleated what his ancestor begun. The repairs are, however, necessarily attended with great expence, and all their precautions cannot guard against sudden and violent floods. The generosity of the late duke was never more clearly shewn than on one of those occasions which happened a few years before his death, it will be long remembered with gratitude by his tenants.

About a mile from *Dunstable*, is a large round area of nine acres, called *Maiden-Bower*, or *Madning-Boure*, surrounded with a ditch and pretty high rampire, which Dr.

Stukeley insists it is a *British* work^{*}, though the *Roman* road, and the number of *Roman* coins found in it, seem to give it to that people. In 1770, and since, many copper coins of *Antoninus* and *Constantine*, with many small ornaments of bridles and armour, were found in a down near *Dunstable*, digging for gravel. This *Maiden-Bower* consists of a vallum, nearly circular, thrown up on a level plain. The inner banks are from eight to fourteen feet high¹. *Totternho Castle*, west of this, on the point of a high hill, is seen far off. There are several barrows or tumuli on the hills here; five called the *five knolls* are together on a high prominence. Beneath this camp, on the north side of the hill, is a quarry of stone, white as chalk, which is so soft as to be easily cut, and is got out in large blocks, but hardens on being exposed to the air. Lord *Grimston* uses it in building his new house at *Gorbambury*.

A little to the left, in the bottom, is *Eaton Bray*, which was in early times the residence of my ancestors. Part of what was the mansion-house in the time of *Hen. 8.* remains. It is now the property of Mr. *Beckford*.

Dunstable was the station mentioned by

^{*} *Itin.* v. 1. p. 115. ¹ *Nichols's Topogr.* N° 8, p. 201. 202.

Antoninus under the name of *Magioninium*, *Magiovinium*, and *Magintum*^m, and stands on the intersection of the *Watling-Street* and the *Iknild-Street*. At this intersection stood one of the crosses erected by *Edw. I.*, as mentioned at *Northampton*, which has been for some time destroyed.

This town is said to have been built by *Hen. I.* to repress the insolence of a gang of daring robbers, who infested the neighbourhood, then overgrown with woodⁿ, and that it had its name from one of the chiefs; but it is more probable that it is named from the *Saxon*, *Dun*, a hill, or the old *Gaulish*, or *British*, *Dunum*, the situation being hilly and mountainous^o. Certain however it is that that king granted extraordinary privileges to this place, equal in some respects to those of *London*, the inhabitants not being liable to be called out of their own court, the king's justices coming specially to *Dunstable*, and having a jury of the place. But the exercise of this jurisdiction was sometimes attended with danger, when the power of the barons was too great for the law; in 1224, whilst the judges were thus employed here, *Fulk de Breant*, who had been fined by them for various outrages

^m *Camd.* v. 1. p. 316.
v. 1. p. 316.

ⁿ *Dugd. Mon.* v. 2. p. 132.

^o *Camd.*

and

and injuries which he had done to his neighbours, sent his brother from *Bedford Castle* to seize them; two of them were so fortunate as to escape, but the third was taken and carried to *Bedford*, where he was very ill treated^p.

It has been often observed that the man who has never known sickness, has never known the value of health; it may be said in like manner that a people who have never seen the course of justice interrupted, or force successfully opposed to the execution of the law, do not know half the value of being protected by it. History, in describing the miseries attendant on such violence, holds up a picture to our view, the contemplation of which, contrasted with our present situation, ought to inspire us with the highest veneration for our ancestors who secured us such a system of equal laws, and with the most ardent desire to preserve them, and the peaceable execution of them. *Henry* also built himself a house here, called *Kingbury* the site of which contained nine acres, and here it probably was that the play of *St. Catharine* was performed, as mentioned by *Mr. Warton* in his *History of English Poetry*. He kept his *Christmas* here in 1123,

^p *Rapin*, v. 1. p. 301.

with

with his whole court, and received at the same time the embassy from the Earl of *Anjou*^a. The name of the house is still retained, but from the habitation of a king, it is converted into that of a common farmer. *Henry* built the church and the priory (the prior of which sat with the judges when they came) and gave it much of his land, but reserved the house for his own use; this, however, was afterwards given to them by King *John*.

Tournaments were often held here, and the kings occasionally honoured the prior with visits, which he would readily have excused. He also had some troublesome neighbours in the friars preachers, who had a small house in this place, and by their industry in preaching, set an example which the monks did not like to follow. By the *Annals of Dunstable* it appears that these religious were engaged in frequent lawsuits with their neighbours, and they have left some memorandums of presents usefully bestowed on such occasions on persons who were about the judges, and in treating the juries. They had lands in the *Peak* in *Derbyshire*, and had a grange at *Bradburn* there. The people of *Dunstable* were much in their

^a *Saxon Chron. sub hoc anno.*

power, yet often had spirit enough to resist their usurpations, and once being grievously oppressed were about to have deserted the place, and built new habitations out of the prior's jurisdiction.

At this house *Cranmer* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Gardiner* Bishop of *Winchester*, and the Bishops of *London*, *Bath* and *Lincoln*, sat to enquire into the legality of the marriage of *Hen. 8.* with *Catharine* of *Arragon*, who had been first married to his brother; and she, who then resided at *Amptbill*, in this neighbourhood, refusing to appear, the marriage was declared null, in conformity with the opinions of the various universities, divines and canonists, who had been consulted.

On the dissolution, the revenues of the priory were valued at 344*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* *Henry* intended to have made this a bishop's see, and had fixed on an endowment of 1140*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* a year, but his wants getting the better of his piety, the estates were applied to other uses, and this bishopric, with some other intended ones, came to nothing.

There was here an hospital for lepers, dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalene*.

Little remains of this priory, except part

^r *Dugd. Mon.* v. 1. p. 1038. ^s *Willis's Cath.* v. 3. p. 402.

of the west end of the church, which is now used as the parish church. A stone coffin serves as a groundsl to the west door. There is a round arch over the principal door, which has been much ornamented, but is a good deal defaced, though part of a chain encompassing it is still seen, perhaps in allusion to *St. Peter ad Vincula*, the church being dedicated to him. In it are several neat monuments for the families of *Marshe* and *Chewe*, in whom a charitable disposition seems to have been hereditary, but shines most conspicuously in Mrs. *Jane Cart*, one of them. She, together with Mrs. *Ashton* and Mr. *Aynscomb*, founded a school (which is at the entrance of the town) for the education, clothing and apprenticing 40 boys, and 15 girls, and settled on it 150*l. per annum*, pursuant to a wish expressed by Mr. *Chew*, their ancestor, before his death. Adjoining thereto Mrs. *Cart*, in 1723, built an almshouse for six poor persons, and left a fund for distributing bread every *Sunday*; and other charities in this place, besides giving the surplus of a considerable estate to be divided amongst poor clergymen and their families. Mrs. *Ashton* built an almshouse in the west street for six widows, who receive about 8*l.* a year a piece, and firing.

Mrs. *Blandina Marshe* built a neat lodge, as she calls it, for six poor gentlewomen near the church-yard, and gave them 12*l.* a year each, to which the interest of 1000*l.* has been since added by another lady. There is also a monument for *Marshe Dickenson*, Esq. late Lord Mayor of *London*. Mention is made of a woman here who had 19 children at five births; *viz.* three times three, and twice five.

Dunstable is remarkable for a neat manufacture of straw, which is stained of various colours, and made into boxes, hats, toys, &c. On the downs are taken great quantities of larks. It has been said that there are no wells here, and that the inhabitants are supplied by rain-water and the ponds in the town, but it is not true; there are wells, though deep. The country hereabouts is chiefly open, and produces great quantities of corn. The chalk-hills are part of that range which runs across the kingdom here from east to west, as another does from the *Thames* through *Kent*, *Suffex*, and *Surey*, into *Hants*, furnishing a most valuable manure, the want of which in the northern parts is in some measure supplied by a lime stone.

Market-

Market-street, according to *Stukeley*, is the *Forum Dianæ* of *Richard of Cirencester*^t. The counties of *Bedford* and *Hertford* meet at this place; the left hand row of houses (in going to *London*) being in *Herts*, in the parish of *Cadendone*; the right in *Bedford*, in the parish of *Studham*. Here is a small neat chapel, and a school endowed with about 100*l.* a year by Mr. *Coppin* (predecessor of the present owner) whose seat, called *Market Cell*, is just by, and was formerly a nunnery, built by *Geoffry*, one of the abbots of *St. Alban's*.

This place was first inhabited by one *Roger*, a hermit, who returning from the *Holy Land* was conducted to it by three angels, and here passed the rest of his days in great sanctity, but not without great disturbance from the devil, who used to play many pranks with him; he once set his cowl on fire whilst he was at prayers, but the good man finished his devotions before he would extinguish the flame. One *Christina*, a pious woman, was so much captivated with his fame, that she determined to live with him; she went, and he found a little corner of his cell in which he locked her up. She lived here four

^t Account of *Richard of Cirencester*, p. 41, 43.

years, but not in a very comfortable manner, as she had only a stone to sit on, and her master never suffered her to stir out, nor scarce to speak, least any of those who came to visit him, should be scandalised; for tho' in truth he never once saw her face, and only talked to her of religious matters, they might have thought differently. At length he died, and *Christina* succeeded to the whole cell, and to all his sanctity^v. *Galfred*, an abbot of *St. Alban's*, struck with the report of her piety, built her a house, and endowed it for the maintenance of her and some other holy sisters, tho' the convent murmured at this application of their revenues. However, he seems to have borrowed the ground on which he built it, of his neighbours, as the dean and chapter of *St. Paul's*, in 1145, confirmed the same to *Christina* and her successors, at a rent of three shillings.

Humfry Boucher, base son to the late Lord *Berners*, (says *Leland*) did much cost in translating of the priory into a manor place; but he left it nothing ended^x.

Passing thro' *Redburn*, a small town full of inns for the reception of the numerous waggons which frequent this road, come

^v *Dugd. Mon. v. 1. p. 350.*

^x *Itin. v. 1. p. 94.*

to St. *Alban's*, rich in antiquities, where, after the lapse of so many ages, there still remains very much of unquestionable antiquity to gratify the researches of the curious antiquarian, and where he is not under a necessity of resorting to conjectures, often unsatisfactory to himself, oftener to his readers.

This town rose out of the ruins of *Old Verulam*, originally a *British*, afterwards a *Roman* station. Considerable fragments of the *Roman* walls still remain, altho' great quantities have been taken away at various times for various purposes; sometimes to assist in erecting other buildings, sometimes merely to repair the roads. Here *Cæsar* obtained a victory over *Cassibelan*, and this was the scene of *Boadicea's* victory and cruelty, when she massacred 70,000 *Romans* and *Britons* who adhered to them.

About the beginning of this century some human bones of an extraordinary size were found near an urn, inscribed *Marcus Antoninus*, in the place of the *Roman* camp near this town. They were measured by Mr. *Chefelden*, the celebrated surgeon, who observed that if all the parts bore a due proportion, the man must have been eight feet high^y.

^y *Phil. Trans.* 1711, p. 436.

The *Roman* bricks are of two sorts ; the red are of a fine color and close texture, the others have a red case over a black, vitrified substance. It has been conjectured that the former were probably baked in the sun, the latter burnt in the fire, but I doubt much if the sun ever gives heat enough to answer the purpose. The black part resists a file, and will bear a polish^z.

In the walls which went nearly round the old city the *Roman* bricks are interlayed in separate courses, between courses of flints. The quantity of mortar between the bricks is nearly equal to the thickness of the bricks themselves. Four layers are discernable, the lowest has four bricks, the next three, and the two uppermost two each. The distances between the courses of bricks, which are filled up with flints and mortar, are two feet eight inches. The bricks are of unequal thickness, from three inches to an inch and quarter ; their lengths are also various, from 18 to 12 inches. The *Romans* had no exact moulds for their bricks, there being a great difference in the size of those which have been found in several parts of this kingdom^a.

^z *Arch.* v. 2. p. 187.

^a *Ibid.* v. 2. p. 184, 185.

The abbey church is seen on an eminence, from which-ever side you approach the town. This noble and venerable remain of ancient piety and religious magnificence, was happily preserved at the dissolution, being purchased by the inhabitants of the town for 400*l*. It has been used by them as a church ever since, and has twice supplied a place for the courts of law, when the judges adjourned from *Westminster-hall* on account of the plague; but it had a narrow escape, a few years ago, from falling a sacrifice to avarice and mean spiritedness. The repairs which had been made at different times were found expensive, and a scheme was formed to pull it down and build a smaller church.

This abbey, which was one of the mitred ones, and in point of rank and wealth was one of the greatest in *England*, (and was thought not unworthy the acceptance of Cardinal *Wolsey* after he had obtained the archbishoprick of *York*) was founded by *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, in 793, on the spot where the bones of St. *Alban*, who suffered martyrdom in 293, were discovered. The materials of the walls of *Old Verulam* have been employed in building

ing the steeple, and a considerable part of the church.

In the most eastern part stood the shrine of St. *Alban*, which was adorned in the richest manner. The stone screen at the communion-table is a very light and elegant piece of work, set up by *John de Whetbamstead*, who was chosen abbot in 1434; he took for his arms three ears of wheat, in allusion to the name of the place from whence he was called, and they are carved in divers places in this screen. The centre is modern work, a crucifix, which originally stood there, being removed. The brasses of the grave-stones are all either broken or destroyed, except those of one of the abbots in the choir, which are perfect, the stone having been turned upside down to preserve them from the ravages of the parliament army, by which the others suffered so much. About 70 years ago the stairs were discovered which lead to the vault where the body of *Humphry*, Duke of *Glocester*, uncle to *Henry 6.* was found in a leaden coffin, preserved entire by a pickle. That of his brother, the Duke of *Exeter*, was found at *St. Edmond's-bury*, in *Suffolk*, a few years ago, preserved in the same manner, but was most shamefully

shamefully mangled by the workmen and a surgeon there.

The west end of the choir has a noble piece of Gothic workmanship for the ornament of the high altar. In the middle of the centre aisle is a remarkable reverberation of sound from the roof, which is painted throughout with devices and the arms of the benefactors, the colors of which, tho' certainly of some ages standing, are remarkably fresh. The arms of the principal contributors to the repair in the last century, after the havoc made in the civil wars, are in the choir.

At the east end is a place which has been used as a school, and is part of the church, but the communication with the choir is cut off by a wall. Near the west end of the church is the old gateway of the abbey, now used as a prison.

Between the abbey and *Old Verulam* was a large deep pool, now a meadow, which belonged to the castle of *Kingsbury*, situate at the west end of the town, where the king and his nobility used often to divert themselves with sailing in large vessels, the anchors and other tackle of which have been found here. Upon those occasions they resorted to the abbey, which was attended

tended with so much expence to the monks, that they purchased the pool of King *Edgar*, and drained it.

On the dissolution the revenues were valued at about 2500*l*. Soon after, King *Edward* 6. gave the town a charter of incorporation, and granted them the patronage of this church.

The church of *St. Michael* was built by the *Saxons* in the tenth century, with the same sort of tiles as were used by the *Romans*, and has probably many *Roman* tiles worked up in it, taken from the neighbouring walls of *Verulam*; but it is conjectured that the tiles which are used here and in the abbey church, are not all *Roman*, the nature of the several parts of the work, and the hardness of the *Roman* tiles, rendering it necessary to make tiles of different forms and dimensions, for such parts as were required to be neat and exact. And it appears on near inspection, that most of the tiles were moulded on purpose, particularly for the newells of the stairs, and the small round pillars, which were all made in circular moulds^b. In this church is a monument for Sir *Francis Bacon*, with

^b *Arch.* v. 4, p. 86.

a fine

a fine figure of him in white marble, sitting in a chair.

In the meadows on the right (going to *London*) are some remains of the nunnery of *Sopwell*, founded about 1140, by the same abbot who founded that at *Market-street*, as mentioned before. The nuns were governed by the rule of *St. Bennett*, and were to keep silence in the church, the cloyster, the refectory, and the dormitory. A hard task this! *Henry 8.* kindly set their tongues at liberty, and granted the building to *Sir Richard a Leigh*, by one of whose daughters it passed to the *Sadlers*; a daughter of that family carried it to *Saunders*, who in the last century sold it to *Sir Harbottle Grimston*, to whose descendant the Lord Viscount *Grimston*, it now belongs. There was once a mansion-house, now nearly pulled down, which has not been inhabited since the time of the *Sadlers*. A considerable manor belongs to it. It is said that *Henry 8.* was married to *Anna Boleyn* at this place.

In this town was one of the crosses set up by *Edward 1.* but it is now destroyed.

Earl Spencer has a house in the town, which was the old Dutchess of *Marlborough's*, and the interest of the borough is divided

divided between this family and that of Lord *Grimston*, whose seat, called *Gorham-bury*, the residence of the great Sir *Francis Bacon*, is at a small distance. The present owner is building a magnificent house in the room of the old one, not on the same spot.

The representatives of the borough have lately made the inhabitants a very welcome present, which the dry summers we have had, has rendered particularly acceptable. They have sunk two wells for public use, which are 30 or 40 yards deep, but the contrivance for winding up the buckets is such, that it is done with great ease. The expence was about 200*l*.

This place has been the scene of many notable actions. Here the Earl of *Lancaster*, and others of the nobility staid, expecting an answer to their message to that weak, misguided prince, *Edward 2.* requiring him to banish the *Despencers*, to whose councils the oppressions under which the kingdom groaned, were attributed. The king returned a haughty answer, but was soon afterwards obliged to comply.

Two bloody battles between the houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, were fought here; the first in 1455, when the Duke of *York*,
2
assisted

assisted by the Earl of *Warwick*, defeated *Henry*, and took him prisoner; the other in 1461, on *Bernard's-beath*, when the queen, aided by the northern barons, defeated the earl and retook the king, but stained the victory by the cruelty she exercised on the prisoners.

The reflections arising from the fate of the many gallant men who lost their lives in the intestine feuds of those days, are truly melancholy. The most ancient and splendid houses were ruined, the kingdom ravaged, and the people equally oppressed which ever side prevailed. Agriculture was neglected, of course a scarcity ensued, and that produced pestilential diseases, which compleated the misery. Nor were these the consequences of that noble struggle for liberty which the barons had heretofore made, and when the present inconveniencies were compensated by the subsequent advantages; the horrors of this war were occasioned by a weak woman attempting to govern on one side, and ambitious nobles struggling for power on the other. The conduct of most of the leaders shews that they acted from that motive, or from a still worse.

How happy are we in these days, did we but know our own happiness, when the
noise

noise of war is only heard from a distance, and loses its terrors in its passage cross the ocean; when the aristocratic tyranny of the nobles is no more, and when the meanest peasant enjoys his little property in safety, secure in the protection of equal laws! May we prize this situation as we ought to do! may we never feel the miseries of civil dissensions; and may no enthusiast, profaning the benevolent religion he impiously pretends to support, succeed in an attempt to draw that sharpest of all swords which superstition has happily been so long obliged to carry under his cloak, that it has rusted in the scabbard!

Being now come almost within sight of *London*, I take my leave of the reader, satisfied if my endeavors to amuse him have not been altogether fruitless.

I T E R.

I T E R.

	Miles.		Miles.
To UXBRIDGE	15	To CHATSWORTH	12
Amerham	- 11	Tidswell	- 10
Aylesbury	- 14	Castleton	- 4
Buckingham	- 17	Tidswell	- 4
Astrop	- 14	Sheffield	- 16
Banbury	- 5	Barnsley	- 13
Edgehill	- 7	Wakefield	- 10
Warwick	- 16	Leeds	- 8
Coventry	- 10	Harewood	- 8
Hinckley	- 13	Boroughbridge	} 26
Leicester	- 14	Knareborough	
Loughborough	11	Ripley	-
Derby	- 17	Rippon	- 7
Kedleston and		Studley and	} 20
Matlock	- 18	Masham	
Birchover and		Hackfall	- 3
back to Matlock	12	Middleham	- 12
Dovedale and		Aysgarth	} 14
Ashbourn	- 14	Askrigg	
Dovedale to Ecton	8	Kettlewell	- 21
Ashbourn	- 10	Malham and	} 22
Bakewell and		Skipton	
Monfall	- 11	Otley	- 15
Matlock	- 11	Leeds	- 10
Matlock	- 14	Wakefield	- 8
Hardwick	- 10	Barnsley	- 10
Matlock	- 10	Wentworth	- 7
		Rotheram	

	Miles.		Miles.
To Rotherham	5	To Nottingham	14
Workfop	- 17	Loughborough	14
Wellbeck	- 4	Leicester	- 10
Creswell Cragg	3	Harborough	- 16
Bolsover	- 6	Northampton	- 17
Workfop to Mans-		Althorp	- 5
field	- 12	Newport Pagnell	15
Or Workfop by		Woburn	- 9
Clumber and		Dunstable	- 9
Thoresby to		St. Alban's	- 13
Palethorp	- 6	Barnet	- 10
Ollerton	- 3	London	- 11
Rufford	- 2		

THE END.





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Bray, William

Sketch of a tour into Derbyshire and Yorkshire ...

London 1783

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